The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,757 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th Aug.
M HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th „
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th „
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st „
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th Aug.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," will sail for Marseilles direct on or about the 17th August.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th June 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th August.
PANDORA	T. Radenicich	3,500	500	....
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 110

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
VORWARTS	T. Andrianich	2,800	450	1st Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 4th August 1886.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE S. S. "MALACA," Captain SCHACHT, will leave this for ZANZIBAR, on the 7th August.

For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi Bunder. Agent.

THE CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF CARTHAGE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages not exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain K. Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 9th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

per cent per annum subject to	months	notice of withdrawal.
6	18	
5½	12	
5	9	
3½	6	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9 Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE STABLES of the undersigned in Bellasis Road, Byculla, have THIS DAY been REMOVED to their new premises LOCKSLEY HALL, next door opposite the Byculla Club, where it is requested all letters and orders should be sent.

The undersigned also beg to announce that the large patronage they have been favoured with throughout India has enabled them to enter into special arrangements with the dealers, by which it is expected they will be able to secure the LARGEST NUMBER of HORSES this season, and trust that their numerous constituents will favor them with a continuance of their patronage and support.

ABDOOL RAHMON MINEE & CO.
Locksley Hall, Bellasis Road, Byculla, 1st Aug., 1886.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE.

	Item	Cost Price.
1.	Portable Engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth, H. P. 10	Rs. 3,600
1.	Centrifugal pump 8" Dimr. complete with 30 ft. W. J. pipe bend, Foot Valve and Strainer	„ 1,100
2.	Bull's dredgers 4½ c. ft. at Rs. 180 each	„ 360
1.	Bull's dredger 6 c. ft	„ 321
	200 ft. Oxidised cotton belting, 6" wide with leather laces	„ 268
	Total	Rs. 5,649

THE whole of the above Machinery, which was purchased (new) in April 1885, has only been in use about three months, and is now believed to be in good working order.

Delivery of any or all of the above lots will be given at Tellichery for two-thirds of cost price or open to any reasonable offer.

Purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the actual condition of each lot before tendering.

G. ANDERSON, M.I.C.E.,
District Engineer, Dt Bd, Malabar.
July, 27.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

COCOANUT AND KEROSINE OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils required by the Company for six months, commencing on the first day of August current.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Oils," will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

Quantities.

Cocoanut Oil, about 7½ tons, or 25 cwts. per month.

Kerosine Oil, about 1,500 gallons, or 250 gallons per month.

To be delivered free on Railway Wagons, Wari Bunder, Bombay.

No Tender will be accepted without a deposit of Rs. 500 only.

The Bombay Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE-LIST.

Tea	Size	Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	„	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1 lb. packets per packet	1	0
	in 2 lb. packets per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

Brand	Quantity	Rs.	a.	
READ BROS.				
BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—	Per case of 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 17	4	Cash.
	Per case of 6 dozen pints	„ 24	0	„
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—	Per case of 3 dozen quarts	„ 17	4	„
	Per case of 6 dozen pints	„ 24	0	„
JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.				
LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—	Per case of 4 dozen quarts	„ 22	0	„
	Per case of 8 dozen pints	„ 32	0	„
GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.				
INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—	Per case of 3 dozen quarts	„ 16	8	„
	Per case of 6 dozen pints	„ 24	0	„
	Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	„ 60	0	„
WILLIAM McEWAN.				
INDIA PALE ALE—	Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	„ 60	0	„
PILSENER BEER.				
FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—	Per case of 3 dozen quarts	„ 15	12	„
	Per case of 6 dozen pints	„ 22	8	„

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,

PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N. ;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS ;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL.
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,

EAST STREET, POONA. LADIES' OUTFITTERS. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is respectfully invited to their NOVELTIES in

WALKING GOWNS,
TRAVELLING GOWNS,
BOATING AND TENNIS,
TEA AND DRESSING GOWNS,
ULSTERS, CLOAKS AND RIDING HABITS.

PATTERNS AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS SENT ON APPLICATION.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST STREET, POONA. DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS. APOLLO-STREET BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.
PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Item	Gold	Silver	Steel / other	Price
Single Temple Spectacles	30	20	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	36	25	„	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	40	25	„	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.		25	Tortoiseshell	16-0
Do. do.	Gilt		6 Steel	6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars				5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors				8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors				8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT :
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH.

Brand	Rs.	Per dozen.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	40	0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„	36	0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„	33	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„	27	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„	25	8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„	25	0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„	23	4

IRISH.

Brand	Rs.		
D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	28	8
Do. one Shamrock	„	26	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„	25	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 30 per of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD. BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT :
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT :
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS FOR UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

THE MANAGER undertakes GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, conducted under his immediate supervision.

LANDING AND SHIPPING OF PACKAGES.
PURCHASE OF EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.
SECURING PASSAGES.
ARRANGING FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATION
MEETING PASSENGERS BY RAIL OR SEA.
&c. &c. &c.

W. J. ESSAI,
SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES' STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND MILITARY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

AT THE
GAIETY THEATRE,
ON THE
8TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1886.
CONTESTS OPEN TO VOLUNTEERS ONLY.
EVENTS.

1st Dumb-bell Display.
2. Bayonet, vs. Bayonet .... Prize Rs. 30
3. Sword vs. Sword ,, ,, 30
4. Boxing (Heavy weights over 9½ stone) ,, ,, 30
5. Indian Club Display.
6. Bayonet, vs. Sword ,, ,, 30
7. Fencing ,, ,, 30
8. Boxing (Light weights 9½ stone and under) ,, ,, 30

CONDITIONS.

There must be at least six entrees (3 couples) for each event.

Entrance fee for each event Rs. 2, payable in advance. All entrances to be notified to the undersigned not later than the 1st September next, when the entrances will be closed.

EDMUND W. FERN,
Honorary Secretary for Volunteer Athletics,
No. 36, Meadows street, Fort, Bombay.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors.
4.—To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, 7th August, 1886.

OLD CHELTONIANS.

A CRICKET MATCH has been arranged at Poona for the 3rd and 4th of September between OLD CHELTONIANS vs. the WORLD.

An O. C. dinner will take place in the Assembly Rooms on the evening of the 4th September.

Up to date, 25 have signified their intention to join. The undersigned will be glad to hear from other O.C's, who may wish to be present.

L. L. STEELE, Captain.
East Yorkshire Regiment.
The Club of Western India, Poona.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink.

The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company was, for want of a quorum, ADJOURNED to FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., at the office of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will remain CLOSED until that date.

A. F. SOUNDY,
Bombay, 6th August, 1886. Secretary and Manager.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY, next, the 12th instant, at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of Provision, &c., required for the Regiment proceeding to Burma.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

H. A. BENNETT, Capt.,
for Comissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 6th, August 1886.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a HINDU SUPERINTENDENT for the G. T. Boarding School and Sanskrit Seminary. Salary, Rs. 100 to 125. He must be a man of experience and should possess a sufficient knowledge of English to be able to assist the boarders studying in Schools and Colleges in addition to a special proficiency in Sanskrit. Applications will be received to the end of the current month. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

RAMDAS LADHA,
Secretary, G. T. Charities.
Secretary's Office, 11, Holi Chukla, Fort, Bombay, 7th August, 1886.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply of CLOTHING for 7 Havildars and about 150 peons of the Bombay Municipality will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, 16th instant. Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application at the Commissioner's office. Samples of Blue Broad Cloth and Blue Serge, gold lace and white calico, and a deposit of Rupees 400 will have to be lodged with each tender. Printed forms of Tender and condition of contract can be had on payment of Rupee 1 for each form of Tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th August 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m. (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for a period of 15 months from 1st January, 1887, to 31st March, 1888.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Office.

Tin Brass and Ironware.	Under schedule	No. 11	Tenders to be received on 6th Sept. 1886.
Cattle Equipments	do.	No. 12	do. do.
Stationary & Book binding.	do.	No. 13	do. do.
Chickens and Eggs	do.	do. 14	do. 13 do.
Ice	do.	do. 15	do. do.
Fish Salted	do.	do. 16	do. do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel
for Commissary General.
Commissary Generals Office, Bombay 3rd August, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

LEATHES AND Co.
COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
HUMMUM STREET.

LEATHES & Co. will hold a Special Popular Auction sale THIS DAY, at 3 p.m., sharp.

LEATHES & Co.
Bombay, 7th August, 1886.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
15, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 1 p.m., an account of the concerned—

100 tolas pure rose attar from Constantinople.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 7th August, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF MAHIM OR DADUR ROAD.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th Aug., 1886, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Haji Ebrahim Haji Sooleman, deceased, the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage of the 25th day of April, 1878, and at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Kesrinath Janardhun—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, on the north side of Mahim or Dadur Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 476, 573, 574, 575 and 576, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Narayen Hasgawrd, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Ebrahim Haji Sooleman, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Haji Ebrahim Haji Sooleman, and partly by the property of Goculdas Pacha, and on or towards the south by the said Mahim Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors to the executors or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 7th August, 1886.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

HARRISON CARTER'S world-renowned FLOUR ROLLER MILLING PLANT and DISINTEGRATORS.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.
C. B. PARKINSON,
28, Apollo Street,
Bombay,

From whom Estimates, Plans, and all particulars can be obtained.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

NECESSARIES—CROCKERY, Glassware, Plated ware, Cutlery, Breakfast Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Family Scales, Cash Boxes, Tin Trays, &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LUXURIES—ALBUMS, Photo Frames, Pictures in Gilt Frames, Table Ornaments, Vases, Flower Pots, Wall Brackets, Toys, Dolls, Piano Stools, Fancy Inkstands, Plush Companions, and thousand other presents, Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES' REQUISITES—GLOVES, Frillings, Laces, Flowers, Feathers, Fans, Parasols, Plush Bags, Fitted Bags, Needle Cases, Sewing Machines. Cheaper than other firms.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES—CABIN Trunks by Jones Brothers, Gladstone Bags, Portmanteaus, Rug Straps, Folding Chairs, Hammock Chairs, Money Purses, Ash Trays, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, and No. 6, Hornby Row Fort, Bombay.

KEROSINE-OIL, 150 test, Rs. 5, and 125 test, Rs. 4, for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY & CO., Ld.

WINE COOLERS, very compact, dark oak or walnut, small Rs. 6, large Rs. 7-8—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SANITARY PAILS, strongly recommended by the Medical Profession, for use in the sick room. Price, Rs. 7-8—BARTON & Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Of best Coventry make with ball bearings, and all the latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

KALLYAN MOTEE & CO., near Crawford Markets.—Just received, fresh supply of goods, from England. Prices moderate. Inspection invited.

KALLYAN MOTEE & CO.—Ladies' trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Children's felt hats; numerous varieties. Prices moderate.

KALLYAN MOTEE & CO.—Ladies' Jersey Jackets, beaded and braided, new Burmese frillings. Please inspect our goods.

KALLYAN MOTEE & CO.—Ladies' and Gents' waterproof Coats (remarkable quality), waterproof Umbrellas. Latest style.

AUCTION SALE of Dr. Nolan's valuable household furniture, Soundy's Sympathetic Pianoforte, Victoria, bay Arab horses, &c., at No. 48, Upper Colaba, to-day, at 1 p.m.

ICES, Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had only at the Vienna Confectionery. Whoever likes to have good Mocha Coffee, please try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a competent ENGINEER for an up-country Cotton Press, must have had experience in the working of Press Machinery. Apply with references to A. B. C., care of this office.

JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL.—WANTED, a Junior Male Assistant Teacher, European or Eurasian. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, or the Head Master.

COLEMAN'S HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort, RE-OPENED and entirely renovated. Lofty airy bed-rooms with bath-rooms overlooking the harbour. Specially moderate terms for boarders. European supervision.

A FEW STEADY MEN can have cheap Board and Lodging, at No. 17, Sassoon Buildings, Fort.

ANTIPYRIN, fresh supply to hand. Apply to BRANDENBURG & Co., 23, Bombay Green.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

HARMONIUMS.—Excellent ones, at very moderate prices. Inquire at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each Rs. 5, per tin. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

INFANT'S BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters, Robes and Bonnets of latest style. Children's Ulsters and Granny Bonnets, Ladies Belts,—CASH BAZAAR.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 6, Rampart Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Suparibaug Road. For particulars apply to PAVRI and RAGHUNATH, Architects. No. 28, Meadow-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Frere Fletcher School, an ASSISTANT RESIDENT MISTRESS; for particulars, apply to Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Marine Lines.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.—Orders registered by the undersigned, who receive regular shipments. For particulars apply to Godown-keeper, Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities, P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS we have opened a stall at the Crawford Market for the Sale of our different kinds of Flour, Horse-food, Bran, &c., at cash rates.—BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay.

CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically closed boxes, just received. Price: Flower, Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10; Vegetable, Rs. 3, 6-8 and 12-8 each. Purity guaranteed by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, fashionable Scotch and Angola Tweeds, Blue-Black Serge and Diagonals, for a sack Coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. Tailoring Branch under a 1st class cutter. Accurate fit guaranteed. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Corner of Meadows and Hummum Streets.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1886, at 6 o'clock p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Honorary Secretary.
26th July 1886.

SUPPLY OF COALS TO HER MAJESTY'S NAVY AT BOMBAY.

THE present contract for the supply of WELSH and NORTH COUNTRY COALS to Her Majesty's Navy at Bombay, expiring on 5th November next, Tenders are invited for the supply of the same for twelve Calendar months from that date.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, by applying to the Senior Naval Officer, Bombay.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery. Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wrenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

	Cash	Credit
Per dozen quarts	Rs. 33 Cash,	Rs. 36 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints	,, 36	,, ,, 39 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAND AUCTION.

THE BURMESE PRIZE PROPERTY
AND
THE BAGHDAD JEWELS, &c.,
ARE ON VIEW DAILY
FROM 11 A.M. TO 4 P.M., ONLY.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, OPALS, CAT'S-EYES, WATCHES, CHAINS, RINGS, BANGLES, BRACELETS, BAJOOS, EARRINGS, NECKLETS, PENDANTS, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, &c.

AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12 O'CLOCK
ON MONDAY, 9TH AUGUST,
AND LASTS ABOUT FOUR DAYS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS OF PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind ever awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin flear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians rescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India. Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS. *NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before on purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

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For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

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HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, nearly opposite to the Victoria Garden, a RESIDENCE suitable for an Eurasian or Jewish family. Rent Rs. 60. The place is also well adapted for a small Boarding House. For further particulars apply to

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TO LET with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	—
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	,, 55 0	,, 58 2
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	...

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	—
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	—
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	—
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
[illegible]vitz	,, 12 0	,,

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Saann } Red Bars	,, 24 0
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND CO.	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC,	
Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 25 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, --
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 5 0
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	....
Bavarian Export Bier from the I selbrauerei, Lindau	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque ,, 21 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ...lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12
Finest Italian Butter	½ lb. tin at	Rs. 0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	,, 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,, ½ lbs.	0 8

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	,, —	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row,
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
,, 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7¼ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere, to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

ATTENTION is directed to the following forms of Policies granted by the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SECURED PAYMENT POLICIES.	These are Policies by a fixed number of premiums, each premium securing a proportionate part of the sum assured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for Rs. 10,000 with premiums, ceasing in 10 years and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for Rs. 5,000, on which no further ordinary premiums would require to be paid.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES.	These Policies are payable to the Life Assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60, or 65 or to his representatives should he predecease the age agreed upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for Indian Residents, who are in position to pay a moderate premium while in receipt of a good income in this country, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire to England.

Full particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch,
38, Elphinstone Circle,

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF..900,000

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to compete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House South Dudley Street, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, with operation for Cancer of the Eye, at the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary, 2-30 p.m.
Bombay Undergraduates' Association, 4-30 p.m.
Band, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5-15 p.m.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—County of Dumfries (s), for Calcutta; Commilla (s) and Dago (s), Kurrachee; and Kt. of St. Patrick (s), Rangoon.

Legal Examination.—Mr. E. J. Soares LL.B., B.A., articled clerk to Messrs. Layton and Street, solicitors, Liverpool, has passed his intermediate examinations.

Soundy and Company.—The meeting of shareholders of Soundy and Company, which was called for yesterday afternoon, was not held for want of a *quorum*.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s.s. Malacca, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day at 5 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

The Undergraduates' Association.—We have been requested to state that the hour for holding the special general meeting of the Association has been changed from 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. to-day, to suit the convenience of a number of members.

Accident to a Tram Horse.—On Thursday night, one of the horses of tram car No. 14, whilst coming down the Cruickshank Road, stumbled and fell. The horse got jammed under the car, and sustained injuries which necessitated its being shot.

Fraudulent Possession of Property.—Ali Hussain, a fitter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession sundry mechanical instruments, valued Rs. 3, the property of five other workmen employed at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' workshops at Byculla. He was fined Rs. 50, with an alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident on Boardship.—Adum Mahomed, a day labourer employed on board the s. s. Shannon, lying in the Prince's Dock, while working in the hold of the vessel yesterday afternoon, sustained a fracture to his right leg by a bag of grain accidentally falling on it from the upper deck of the vessel. He was removed to the Gouculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Fatal Street Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Camatteepoora on the body of Siwa Babajee, aged 15 years. Deceased, on Thursday evening, while passing along Girgaum Back Road, was accidentally knocked down by a shigram driven by Saloo Morar, and sustained fatal injuries. He died from its effects on the road while being removed to hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—Programme of music to be played by the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens at 5-45 this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Love's Greeting	R. Smith.
Overture	Belisario	Donizetti.
Valse	The Mill Stream	C. Lasserre.
Ballet Music	(From Gustavus)	Auber.
Dance	Hungarian	—
Lancers	Connaught	C. D'Albert.
Polka	Excursion	M. Seaman.

Fatal Fall out of a Window.—Rhadakissun Rampurtab, aged 16 years, whilst asleep near a window on the 2nd floor of his house at Mombadevie Road, on Wednesday night got up about midnight, and accidentally fell out of the window on to the roof of an adjoining house, and then on to the road. He sustained serious injuries. On Thursday night, his parents removed him to the Gouculdas Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state, where he died from the effects of the injuries. An inquest was held by the coroner on the body of the deceased, and from the evidence adduced, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Furious Driving coupled with Assault.—Gainoo Mahadeo, a hack victoria driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the 4th instant, at Bellasis Road, and also of assaulting Shaik Ameen Mahomed, a police havildar. The accused on the evening of the date in question was driving his vehicle at a rapid pace on the Bellasis Road, when Constable Elliott called to him to slacken his speed. He took no heed, and drove on at a greater speed, when the police havildar pursued the vehicle and arrested the driver, who inflicted a blow on the havildar's face. He was fined Rs. 40.

Sharpers at Work.—At the Police Court yesterday, Mr. Webb convicted Hajee Abba Mamed and two others of stealing a piece of gold, valued at Rs. 132. It appeared that the accused visited the shop of a goldsmith, and asked him to exhibit some gold venetian coins. The first accused put his hands into a drawer, and hid a piece of gold when he withdrew it. Appearing dissatisfied with the jewellery he was shown, accused and his companions left. A few days after this the goldsmith missed the piece of gold, and reported the matter to the police. Inquiries made elicited the fact that the accused handed the gold over to another goldsmith, and got rings made of it, and divided the jewellery between the three. The prisoners denied the charge made against them, but called no witnesses. They were sentenced to six months' hard labour each.

Carrying Excess Passengers.—Sheik Haroon, a tindal, was charged before Mr. W. Hamilton, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, by Superintendent MacDermott, with carrying excess passengrs in his tony on the 1st instant. The accused had taken three passengers from the s. s. Arabia, lying in the stream, to bring them ashore, and as he was leaving the ship's side allowed another man to get into his boat. A fifth native asked the accused to allow him in, and though he refused, jumped into the tony. The boat capsized and all were thrown into the water. The last native, who caused all the mischief, being unable to swim, was drowned. The others clung to the boat, and were picked up by the Arabia's boat. If the accused had not taken his fourth passenger, though he was only allowed to carry three, the fifth would not have attempted to force him to carry him. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined Rs. 10.

CRICKET.

A Cricket Match will be played this afternoon on the Esplanade between the G. I. P. Railway Terminus Cricket Club and the Hindu Cricket Club. The following are the names of the players of the Terminus Club: Hayter, Mayers, Williamson, Reel, Callaghan, O'Connor, Peters, Harrington, Burns, Scott and Boileau.

A cricket match will be played this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, between the following sides:—Messrs. Baker, Begbie, Cloete, Greaves, Glazebrook, Lang, O'Connor, Reddie, Thorburn, H.B, Ward, Wright, and Kingley, *vs.* Messrs. Birley, Brooks, Brooks, Beurm, Christian, Cuhan, Gamble, MacCartie, Muir, Nixon, Vincent, and Yeld.

A cricket match will be played to-morrow (Sunday) on the Esplanade between the Hindoo Jolly Cricket Club and the Bolton Cricket Club. The play to begin at 8-30 a.m. (weather permitting). The following are the players of the H. J. C. C.:—Messrs. H. R. Broker, J. S. Dharadher, M. B. Dhurandher, V. S. Daulap, D. M. Chouker, V. Chambhare, N. V. Gosavi, V. R. Metha, M. R. Purandhare (captain), B. Nesurker, H. N. Shroff, M. R. Vaidya.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Dr Binder
a Major Baker, Rawul Pindi
a Mr and Mrs H P Kennedy
a Mr J L Reuss, Calcutta
a Mr R Wugley
a Mr and Mrs J P Barker, Bangalore
a Mr A G Hudson, Poona
Mr E Passequ Beg, Bombay
a Mr S W Jervis, D I Khan
a Mr A Read
Mr T A Bland, Bombay
Mr J A Doulton, Bombay
Mr and Mrs W Tosh, England
a Mr W T H Brown, England
Lieut E R Penrose, Bo S C, England
a Surg-Major and Mrs Dobie, England
a Mr C MacIver, England
Mr and Mrs McKay, England
a Mr J D Gordon, England
Captain Dobie, R A
Mr James Crowder
Major McCausland, R A
Surg-Major Preston, Med Staff, Mt Abu
Mr A A Hanbury
Mr W T Morrison, C S
Miss Morrison
Mr F McDowell
Mr A M Keighly
Mr and Mrs A W Stogdon, C S, Delhi
Major Milner, R A, Ahmedabad,
Col J E Campbell, N W P
Mr E H Bowen, Hyderabad
Mr T M Filgate, Inspr-Genl of Registration and Stamps, Bombay
Mr and Mrs E Simpson Byrne, Dy Comptroller-General, Bombay
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay
Miss Byrne, Bombay
Col S Penny, R A, Bombay
Major Hughes, Comst Dept, Bombay
a Mr L de Fonblanque, Bombay
Mr J Schmetten
Mr J Bristed, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs Donner, Madras
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr J Kirk, Bombay
Mr R G Webb, Bombay
Mr Duncan, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay
Mr C Allan, Colombo
Mr D Rae, Bombay
Mr D Burne, Bengal Bank, Bombay
a Mr J Dias, Rajkote
Mr J Schwob, Bombay
Mr L A Bachelder, U S of A Bombay
Mr T Walker, Bombay
Mr W Doerr, Poona

Residents left during week marked (*a*) thus.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

THE COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

On Thursday, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Farran delivered judgment in the suit brought by the Gelert Steam Ship Company to recover Rs. 25,000 damages for demurrage against the owners of the ship County of Caithness. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang, with Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants. Captain Scrivenor, of the P. and O. Steamer Hydaspes, and Captain Sleightholme, of the ship Chersonese, sat with the judge as nautical assessors during the hearing.

His Lordship said: This suit was instituted by the plaintiffs on the 23rd July last, seeking to have the defendants' ship pronounced liable for the damages caused to the plaintiffs' vessel, the s.s. Gelert, by a collision which occurred between the two vessels in Bombay harbour on the 22nd July. It is unnecessary to refer to the plaint which states the cause of action relied upon in the most general terms. The nature of the defence is sufficiently disclosed by the issues. The latter I have slightly modified, and I have altered their order. They now will stand as follows:—1. Whether the collision in the plaint mentioned was caused by the negligence of any person on board the ship County of Caithness? 2. Whether, at the time of the said collision, the County of Caithness was in charge of a duly qualified pilot by compulsion of law? 3. Whether the master or crew of the County of Caithness was or were guilty of any negligence or fault which contributed to cause the said collision, or might have so contributed? 4. Whether the County of Caithness was adequately equipped or manned at the time of the said collision? 5. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to the damages claimed in the plaint or any part thereof? Upon this issue the evidence was reserved until the question of liability is decided. The circumstances under which the collision took place are these. H. F. Mathews, a duly qualified pilot, took charge of the County of Caithness at about 8-30 a.m. on the 22nd July last for the purpose of taking her to sea. She is a sailing vessel having a registered tonnage of 1,715 tons gross, and was then laden with a cargo of salt of 3,300 tons dead weight, with which she was about to proceed to Calcutta. She was lying at anchor in Mody Bay near the s.s. Gelert, which was also anchored. The pilot, after going on board, had the starboard anchor heaved up and carried right up to the cat-head ready to be knocked away, and hove in on the port anchor chain up to 30 fathoms, and made all ready for sailing. The flood tide falling slack at about 12-30 p.m. the vessel began to swing from the force of the wind, which was in a westerly direction. It was high at about 2-45 p.m. A little before 3 p.m., the pilot gave order to have the inner jib and the fore and main lower topsails set, and braced the fore and main topsail yards with the starboard braces, at the same time heaving in the chain of the port anchor with the steam winch. This winch was near the centre of the vessel and worked in connection with the windlass, which was in the gallant forecastle under the forecastle head. The pilot's orders were carried out by the chief mate. The master was on shore, but came on board at about 2-30 p.m. The pilot also gave orders to put the helm hard aport. Whether the order was duly complied with is one of the questions in this suit. At about 3-45 p.m., all was ready for a start, the port anchor being then a-trip. It does not appear material to determine whether it was touching or had just ceased to touch the ground. The County of Caithness (I shall hereafter refer to this vessel as the Caithness) was then heading N. N. W., the jib assisting in paying her off. There were several vessels near her, and amongst others the plaintiffs' vessel, the s. s. Gelert, which lay nearly due south of the Caithness, slightly nearer the western line, a space of about 200 feet intervening between the bows of the Gelert and the stern of the Caithness. The Gelert was heading about N. W. The intention of the pilot was to take the Caithness northwards, then to wear round outside of the shipping, and so to sail out of the harbour. The sketch plan (exhibit) shows approximately the relative positions of the Caithness and the Gelert, and the course which the pilot intended to take. The afternoon was squally, and as is not unusual in the S. W. monsoon on such days, the wind had a tendency to veer. Just as the port anchor was a-trip, and before the Caithness had gathered more than a little, if any way, a heavy squall, which the pilot had observed travelling from S. W., suddenly struck the ship from the N. W., took her aback, and caused her to gather stern-way. The pilot as soon as he saw the squall coming upon him from N. W., shouted to the men at the steam winch to "vast heaving"; and then seeing the ship taken aback, directed the carpenter, who was at the windlass in the gallant forecastle, to veer away chain on the port anchor. The pilot himself was on the forecastle head. His order was at once carried out by the carpenter. The pilot describes in cross-examination what he then did—"I just looked over to see if the chain was paying out, and then looked aft to see if the vessel was being checked; and then I sang out—'Let go the starboard anchor.' I gave the order to let go the starboard anchor a few seconds after I gave order to veer away the port chain. I repeated the order, 'let go starboard anchor,' twice. It is a further question in this case whether there was a want of promptitude in obeying that order to let go the starboard anchor. It was let go before the collision, but the anchor did not bring the vessel up in time, and she collided with the Gelert, her port quarter striking the Gelert amidships on the starboard side, and causing her damage. The Caithness, after striking the Gelert one or more times, swung clear of her, and was brought up almost abreast of the latter vessel within a few seconds after she got clear. When the Caithness was brought up, some 25 or 30 fathoms of the port chain, and 15 to 20 fathoms of the starboard chain, had been veered out. After both chains had run out together for a brief space, the carpenter had, by order of the pilot, stopped the port chain, and then slowly veered out the starboard chain. It is quite clear that, at the time of the collision, the Caithness was in charge of a qualified pilot; and that the employment of such pilot was compulsory upon her owners and master, and that for his negligence, the owners of the Caithness would not be responsible. (Muhammad Yusaf *vs.* The P. and O. S. N. Company, 6 Bombay H. C. Reports, O. J., page 98.) For the defendants it is alleged that there was no negligence on the part of any one on board the Caithness, and that the collision was the result of inevitable accident; and that, if the collision did occur through the fault or incapacity of any one, it was through the fault or incapacity of the pilot. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, contend that the collision was caused by negligence; or, in other words, from want of due care and skill on the part of those on board the Caithness. While admitting that the defendants would not be liable for the negligence, default, or incapacity of the pilot, they say that the default of the master and crew of the Caithness contributed towards, if it did not actually cause, the collision; and that, under these circumstances, the defendants are liable for the damage which the collision has caused. The plaintiffs rely principally upon the following alleged specific acts of default and negligence on the part of the master and crew of the Caithness as having contributed to the collision:—1. That it was an improper and imprudent act on the part of the master to have attempted to put to sea on the 22nd July having regard to the nature of the weather, the crowded state of the harbour, and especially the proximity of the Gelert, without at least the assistance of a steam tug. 2. That the pilot's order to put the rudder hard aport, and to keep it there, had not been obeyed. 3. That there was a great want of promptitude on the part of the crew in obeying the pilot's order to let go the starboard anchor, about three minutes having elapsed between the time of the order having been given and of its having been obeyed. 4. That the master was not on deck when the vessel was being got under way. The law as to the burden of proof in a case like this has been authoritatively laid down. The plaintiffs, by their own evidence, or from that adduced on the part of the defendants, must establish that there has been negligence on the part of those navigating the defendants' vessel. If negligence is not made out, the case fails. (The European, 8 Prob. Div., p. 99.) The running down of a vessel, riding at anchor in daylight and in ordinary weather, would, unexplained, be evidence of negligence. The defendants, relying upon the defence of there having been a duly qualified pilot on board the ship in default, must show—first, that a qualified pilot was acting in charge of the ship; 2ndly, that the charge was compulsory; and 3rdly, that it was his fault or incapacity which occasioned the damage. If the defendants prove these propositions, the burden is on the plaintiffs to prove, and lay a foundation for alleging that there were also contributing to the loss or damage other causes for which the owners of the ship were responsible. The plaintiff may discharge the *onus* lying upon him in that respect either by direct proof tendered by himself, or by showing that, in the proofs brought forward on the part of the defendant, there are matters appearing from which fault or negligence, which may have contributed to the mischief, is legitimately and reasonably to be inferred. Unless he does that he does nothing. When that is done, no doubt a further *onus probandi* is thrown upon the defendant to rebut the *prima facie* evidence which has been given of contributory negligence on his part. The above is the language of Lord Selborne in the case of the Clyde Navigation Company *vs.* Barclay in the House of Lords, I. A. Cases, p. 797. In this case, I have had the assistance of two nautical assessors, Captain Scrivenor, commanding the P. and O. s. s. Hydaspes, and Captain Sleightholme, commanding the ship Chersonese. Their concurrence upon the several points submitted for the consideration of the Court causes me to feel confidence that we have arrived at a correct conclusion upon them. They must not, however, be deemed responsible for the reasoning or words of the judgment. Firstly, as regards the action of the master in allowing the Caithness to put to sea on the 22nd July last. The law upon this point, as stated in the head note to the case of the Oakfield (11 Probate Div., p. 34), is this—"Where a vessel is in charge of a pilot by compulsion of law, there is no duty on the master to prevent her from being got under way in obedience to an order of the pilot, unless such a proceeding is manifestly dangerous." That was a case in which a steam vessel, the Oakfield, got under way in a fog and collided with the Duchess of Albany, riding at anchor in the river Mersey. The president, Sir James Hannen, said—"The first question is whether anything in the state of the weather made it an act of negligence for the Oakfield to be under way. I told the counsel for the defendants that I was under the impression that, in foggy weather, it might be wrong on the part of the captain to allow his vessel to be got under way. I am still disposed to think that there might be such a fog as to make it a fault on his part to allow his vessel to be moved. If there were a clear and plain prospect of danger, the master could not throw the whole blame on the pilot if he ordered the vessel to get under way. But on this occasion, though the weather was foggy and hazy, it is admitted that vessels could be seen for a considerable distance, at least for 300 yards. If they could be seen at such a distance, it would be for the pilot to decide if the Oakfield should weigh anchor, and the master would leave it to his responsibility. Therefore the weather was not such as to make it a breach of duty on the part of the captain to allow his vessel to proceed from her anchorage. But I am advised that, having regard to the flood tide and state of the weather, it was imprudent to have the Oakfield under way. This was entirely a matter for the pilot to decide." We adopt as our guide the criterion thus laid down. Whether, having regard to the approaching squall, the shifting condition of the wind, and the close proximity of the Gelert and other vessels, it was prudent for the Caithness to have her anchor a-trip at the time when it was raised to that position, is a question which it was for the pilot to decide. Upon it we are not called upon to offer, and we do not offer, any opinion beyond saying that we think that, before the anchor had become a-trip, it was the proper course for the pilot to have summoned the master upon deck. But there was nothing, we think, in the nature of the weather generally on the day in question, which of necessity rendered it so dangerous to move the Caithness without a tug as to make it incumbent upon the master to countermand his direction to the pilot to take the vessel out. The log of the Gelert describes the weather from morning till noon as "strong westerly wind and hard squalls with rain. About 3-45 p.m., blowing fresh from westward and rain." Gillespie, the chief officer of the Gelert, says that the weather was squally. "It was pretty near all squally that day." The pilot, in his examination-in-chief, said, "It was squally weather. I thought there was no risk in the nature of the weather in taking out the Caithness." Under the stress of cross-examination, he said—"The 22nd July was one of the nastiest days this monsoon. I can't name a more nasty one"; but that answer does not really carry the case any further. A monsoon day, with squalls and rain, may fitly be described as a "nasty day," but the fact that the memory of the pilot does not enable him to single out another day during the present monsoon as nastier, does not prove that the weather on the 22nd July was of an exceptional character. George Dick, the mate of the Caithness, in cross-examination, said—"It was rather a disagreeable day. It was squally, not very squally, I have seen heavier squalls. It was moderate monsoon weather." This witness, however, in his log, written up on the 23rd July, described the day as very squally, and this description, in his cross-examination, he finally adhered to. Communication, however, with the shore was not impeded. The master of the Caithness and the probationary pilot, Keyzor, came off to her in tonies; and the Kinross also weighed anchor for sea that day, though she afterwards anchored again beyond the Middle Ground, for what reason does not appear. It is argued that the Kinross lay clear of the shipping, and that there was therefore no risk in moving her; but clearly whether the exact position of a vessel in the harbour, with reference to other vessels, rendered it imprudent to move her upon a particular day, is a question particularly within the province of the pilot. His local experience of tides and winds renders him a far more capable judge upon such a point than the master of a vessel who perhaps may never have been in Bombay harbour before. We have been thus particular in referring to the evidence as to the weather, because, though we are of opinion that it was not of such a nature as to necessitate the interference of the master with the discretion of the pilot—an interference which the authorities show, would be incumbent on the master had the action of the pilot been foolhardy—yet we think the day to have been of such a character as to have imposed upon the master and crew of the Caithness the obligation of being more than ordinarily on the alert to carry out with promptitude any sudden orders which the pilot might be called upon in an emergency to give. Secondly, we consider that it is not proved that the order given by the pilot, before the vessel was actually ready to start, to put the helm hard aport, was either misunderstood or disobeyed. The positive evidence on this point, in support of the defendants' case, is strong. The pilot says that he not only gave the order, but saw the wheel put as he intended, so that the rudder should go to port. Some confusion was attempted to be created by getting the witnesses to describe, on this question, the direction in which the wheel was actually turned, but such confusion of description we consider of little moment. Though a seaman in Court may have a difficulty in describing the action of the wheel in reference to the rudder, yet a seaman on board would not for an instant hesitate as to how he was to turn the wheel when the order to port or starboard the helm was given. A rustic, if strongly cross-examined as to which his right hand was, would probably hesitate to answer the question, yet he would not in actual practice hesitate in considering with which hand to crack his whip. A master or pilot on board a vessel would instinctively perceive it if his order to the helmsman were wrongly carried out. But Thomas, the African seaman who was at the wheel, says that he ported the helm. The witness Keyzor says that he saw the tiller was to port besides asking Thomas as to how his helm was. The reason of the double operation is not apparent: possibly he thought the double action would increase in the same ratio the prelative effect of his answer. His evidence on another point is not very satisfactory, and we do not attach very great weight to it. We do, however, attach considerable importance to the testimony of Captain Duncanson, who says, that, when he came on deck after the collision, "the wheel was hard aport," even though that answer is open to the verbal criticism to which it was subjected by the learned counsel for the plaintiffs. There is a strong presumption that an order to port the helm, given to an able seaman on board a vessel, has been carried out, and correctly so. The evidence on the other side is that of Gillespie, the chief officer, Hammond, the second officer, and Christiansen, a seaman of the Gelert. The manner in which these men, and especially the chief officer, Gillespie, gave their evidence, impressed us favourably; but we think that as to the position of the rudder, which they say was a-starboard, they are mistaken. It is of necessity very difficult when a deeply-laden, broad-beams vessel is approaching, stern foremost, to detect how the rudder is held. Captain Duncanson says—"The Caithness was deeply laden. Her draught at present is 21 feet 2 inches aft. Her draught, when she is fully laden, is 21 feet 5 inches. It is not easy to see her rudder as she now lies laden. I say so, as there are at present only 3 feet of rudder out of water, and that is the narrow part of the blade. The beam of the vessel at the stern is 38 feet." In cross-examination, he says—"The mate, and I, and Captain Macaulay looked at the rudder on Friday. From certain points of view, it can be seen how the rudder is, but not from above the level of the deck of the Caithness, more especially from a steamer's bridge." The vessel was then lying off the Apollo Bunder. The starboarding of the helm would undoubtedly have tended to bring the Caithness down upon the starboard side of the Gelert in the manner in which she did approach and strike her; and that circumstance is relied upon by the plaintiffs' counsel as contradicting the evidence of these witnesses; but the wind upon the jib, which was set, would have had the same effect, and would more than neutralise the effect of a port rudder. This is the opinion of the nautical assessors, who also think that in the short distance which the Caithness had to traverse before reaching the Gelert, the helm would have had but little effect. The explanation of the mistake into which, we think, Gillespie and Hammond fell, is probably that, seeing the Caithness bearing down upon them in the manner it did, they concluded the effect they saw arose from the position of the rudder, and not unnaturally thought that the rudder was held so as to produce that effect. They say that they did not pay attention to the sails of the Caithness, and accordingly they did not see that her jib was set. Thirdly, we shall next consider whether there was want of promptitude on the part of the crew of the Caithness in obeying the pilot's order to let go the starboard anchor. This part of the case calls for most attentive scrutiny. It is true that the pilot stated generally before the port officer that the officers and crew were all sober and attended to their duties; and gave evidence before this Court, in his examination-in-chief, saying that his order to let go the starboard anchor, was carried out "as soon as possible." "There was," he says, "no delay whatever on the part of any one in the ship in carrying out my orders. The chief officer let the starboard anchor go. When I gave the order, he was just at the far side of the main mast, about 150 feet from the forecastle (where the pilot was). He ran along, got the hammer from the carpenter, got on the forecastle, and let go the anchor." This evidence the pilot gave when examined in chief on the evening of the 30th ult. He was further examined again in chief the next morning and said—"Seeing that the port chain was not going to bring her up, I ordered the starboard anchor to be let go. I sang that out. The mate then ran forward as quick as possible. I sang out twice let go this anchor, let go this anchor." By the time I had repeated the order, the chief officer was by the foremast. Between the order to veer out the port chain (this was the order the pilot gave when the ship was taken aback) and the time when the starboard anchor was let go, about three minutes elapsed. It might have been less, but not more. From the time when I gave the order to let go the starboard anchor to the time when it was let go, a few seconds, I should say, elapsed. I had been on the forecastle for some time. I had not thought it necessary to have any one by me, my port anchor being down. The crew were distributed about the deck attending to my orders. They worked very well. I had no fault whatever to find with them." This evidence given by the pilot, especially as given on the morning of the 31st July, is valuable for the defendants as tending to exonerate the master and crew of the Caithness from all blame. It would be still more valuable if we thought that the pilot gave his evidence between the contending parties, as we think it is the bounden duty of a pilot to strive to do, without bias and without partiality. We do not think that, on this occasion, we can safely credit this witness with the entire absence of these influences, and we should have been able to rely with greater certainty on his judgment had he answered more readily some of the important questions asked of him in cross-examination. It would, we think, also have been more advisable had he not conversed with the solicitor of the defendants with reference to the case in the interval which occurred between the beginning of his evidence on the evening of the 30th July and the resumption of it on the following morning. It is not quite clear why there was any need for him to be asked to recapitulate his evidence on Saturday morning. Under all circumstances, it would have been necessary for us to form our own judgment upon the action of the crew. In the present case, it is especially important for us to do so, and not to trust too far to the opinion of the pilot, to which, however, due weight should be attached. The order of events on the occasion in question we judge to be this. The sails having been all ready set, the pilot hoping to be under way before a squall, which he saw approaching from the S. W., struck the ship, was heaving on the port chain with the steam winch, the mate being then with the pilot in his proper and usual position on the forecastle head. The pilot, seeing the squall to approach rather more rapidly than, or in a different direction from that in which, he expected it, shouted out the order "vast heaving." Mr. Lang urged for the defendants' vessel that this order had no connection with those which followed, and asked, in the middle of the reply, to have the pilot re-called with the view of affirming his contention; but seeing that it was the intention of the pilot to get under way before the squall, and that he would not be anxious to proceed with his port anchor only atrip (whatever may be the exact meaning of that expression), we are unable to accept that contention, and consider it was the near approach of the squall which caused the order "vast heaving" to be given. I refused to recall the pilot at that stage, as I thought it highly undesirable to put his veracity to the strain to which a confirmation by him of Mr. Lang's contention would have subjected it. Moreover, it probably escaped Mr. Lang's attention that the mate, in his statement before the Port Officer, plainly connects the stopping of the winch with the advent of the squall. Gillespie, on board the Gelert, had his attention drawn to the Caithness by the shouting of the order, which by some one or other was repeated more than once, and it not being immediately obeyed, he saw the mate, George Dick, rapidly leave the for castle. We may here say that though the evidence of the witness Gillespie was impugned by Mr. Lang on the ground that he could not have heard what he swears he heard distinctly, we see no reason to discredit his evidence. His account of what he heard is borne out by what was elicited from the witnesses for the defence, and the proofs of Gillespie's evidence were given to Mr. Nicholson before Gillespie could have read, and probably before he learned by hearsay, what the witnesses from the Caithness before the Port Officer had deposed to. The mate Dick says that he did not leave the forecastle to cause the steam winch to be stopped, but that he left it, he cannot say why, apparently to ponder near the mainmast over the chances of a collision. It is somewhat difficult to accept his account of himself as true. When Dick left the forecastle, the pilot remained there alone, except that his assistant Keyzor was there. The squall from the north-west then struck the vessel. The anchor which had been atrip when Dick left the forecastle, the steam winch then working, must have been almost, if not altogether off the ground when the squall struck. The pilot realising the situation—the ship was heavily laden; the tide, such as there was, was ebbing in the direction of the Gelert; the jib was set; and the wind was taking the ship aback towards the Gelert whose bows were not more than about 200 feet from the ship's stern—issued the orders which the nautical assessors say were the proper orders to issue. The helm had previously been ordered aport—that was correct. The first order was to the carpenter, who was in the gallant forecastle, his proper place, attending to the windlass by which both anchors were worked, "Veer away chain on the port anchor." This order must have followed very close upon the last call to vast heaving, probably the moment the wind stopped. This order to veer away was instantaneously complied with. The carpenter Johnson did his duty, as he gave his evidence, in a satisfactory manner. It is well known that an anchor on a short cable has comparatively little holding power. It was all important to supplement or assist the port anchor before the vessel gathered way, the Gelert being in the position which has been described. The pilot describes what he then did, and as which we are the more ready to believe he did, as it was in accordance with what it was his duty to do—"I gave the order to let go the starboard anchor a few seconds after I gave the order to veer away the port chain. Between I just looked over to see if (port) chain was paying out, and then looked aft to see if the vessel was being checked, and then I gave the order let go the starboard anchor." This is fully borne out by the carpenter, who says "Almost immediately after the port chain began to run, I heard the pilot call out to let go the starboard anchor." Gillespie naturally did not hear the order given to the carpenter just under the forecastle to veer away the port chain, but he did hear the loud order to let go the starboard anchor. The order to let go the starboard anchor we consider therefore to have been given almost immediately after the order to veer away the port chain, within a few seconds of the latter order. The pilot, in re-examination, refused to extend the time beyond seconds. When this important order to let go the starboard anchor was given, the anchor was "ready to be let go," or at "cockbill," as it is technically termed. It is a standing order of the Port Trustees to pilots that it should be so. The blow of a maul or hammer or other striking instrument knocks out a pin, and the anchor falls, and the carpenter can then guide it with the levers. How soon was it obeyed? The pilot before the Port Officer gave the following evidence—"Seeing this" (the vessel taken aback) "I veered away port cable, and seeing she would not bring up, I ordered the starboard anchor to be let go also, which was done in about three minutes." Gillespie says that, after hearing the order to "vast heaving," and seeing the mate leave the forecastle, he heard the pilot sing out let go the starboard anchor. "The anchor was let go about three minutes after the order to let go was given. I know it was let go, as I heard the chain running out, *i.e.*, begin to run out." There is a closeness between these two unconnected statements which seems to be proof of their correctness. We have already said that the pilot's statement could not have been read by Gillespie when he made his statement to Mr. Nicholson. On this point, it is not immaterial to observe that, agreeing as to the three minutes' interval, the two statements differ as to the position of the rudder of the Caithness. The examination of the pilot in Court we have already referred to. The important answer upon the point we are now considering is this—"Between the order to veer out the port chain and the time when the starboard anchor was letgo about three minutes elapsed. It might have, been less, not more." In re-examination, he said—"The three minutes mentioned in my statement (before the Port Officer) ran from the time I gave order to veer way port cable to the time the starboard anchor was down." The carpenter Johnson says that, between his beginning to veer away the port chain and the dropping of the starboard anchor, about two minutes elapsed. He had given the same account before the Port Officer. The running out of the chain would assist him in marking the time. The fair result of the evidence seems to us to be that, between two and three minutes elapsed between the order to drop the starboard anchor and its being let go. There is no reliable evidence to the contrary. The mate, who let go the anchor, has since calculated, with watch in hand, the time he thinks he must have taken to obey the pilot's direction, and calculates it at about thirty seconds; but as he did not hear the first order to let go given at all, his evidence cannot be said to be satisfactory; and as it is entirely self-exculpatory, and upon one point which we have indicated is hardly credible, we cannot accept it as seriously detracting from the effect the evidence we have referred to has left upon our minds. The witness Keyzor was called to support the mate's estimate of time, but his cross-examination led us to the conclusion that his memory and estimate of time were totally unreliable. Neither his evidence nor that of the mate causes us to doubt the correctness of the estimate of time which the other evidence in the case has led us to form. Independently of this estimate of time, the delay which must have occurred in distracting the mate's thoughts from the Gelert, and in his traversing, against a heavy squall of wind and rain, the space of sixty or seventy yards or paces which intervened between the mainmast and the forecastle, and in his obtaining the maul from the carpenter, and mounting with it by the port ladder to the forecastle head to knock away the starboard anchor, must have on the mate's own showing occupied an unreasonably long space of time. The evidence shows that as soon as the down anchor ceases to hold the ship, a man should be ready stationed at thecathead to knock away the pin of the anchor at a moment's notice. The operation itself is almost instantaneous. That duty is by custom supposed, or rather we should say established, to be that of the mate. His absence from the forecastle, his appointed position, when a ship is leaving the harbour, on this occasion was sought to be accounted for by the allegation that the ship had not, at the time when she was taken aback, began to gather way and that the anchor, though a trip, had not been broken from the ground. This seems to us to be verbal quibbling to excuse a palpable neglect of his peculiar duty by the mate, occasioned probably by the absence of the master from the deck. When the squall struck the vessel throughout all its fore part, there was not a single seaman to whom the pilot could turn for assistance or obedience. We except the carpenter, but it was impossible for him to leave the windlass and the levers of the anchors. Keyzor, the probationer, no doubt was there, but he swears (it is difficult to believe the statement) that had the maul been lying by the cat-head, which it was not, he would not have ventured, even to avoid a collision, to have released the starboard anchor by striking out the pin. He was not, however, a member of the crew, and his presence cannot excuse their absence. We have come to the conclusion that there was undue delay on the part of the crew of the Caithness in obeying the pilot's order to let go the starboard anchor. It seems difficult to understand the argument that this undue delay on the part of the crew was evidence of fault or incapacity on the part of the pilot. As refuting that argument, it is sufficient to refer to the judgment in the case of the Rigborgs Minde, 8 Prob. Div., p. 132. May that delay of two or three minutes have contributed to the collision, or at least to the damage occasioned by it? Gillespie says that, if the the starboard anchor had been promptly dropped, in his opinion, the collision would have been avoided. Captain Dickson, speaking generally, says that a delay of between two and three minutes in dropping an anchor might make a good deal of, sometimes all the difference in avoiding a collision. The pilot says that, if the starboard anchor had been dropped as soon as the port, the collision in his opinion would not, and could not have been avoided, but he gives a rather inconsequential reason for his opinion. He says so "because, if 30 fathoms on the port anchor would not hold the vessel, 15 fathoms on the starboard anchor would not do so, but it would have a tendency to assist the port anchor." Upon the hypothesis put to him, an equal length of the chain of each anchor might have been run out, and the starboard anchor would have as great holding power as the port anchor. In cross-examination, he says, "I cannot swear that, if the starboard anchor had been let go two minutes earlier, it would not have prevented the collision." He admits that it would certainly have lessened the blow on the Gelert. Bearing in mind the fact that a few seconds after the collision, the anchor did bring up the Caithness just abreast of the Gelert, we are unable to says that the delay in dropping the starboard anchor may not have contributed to cause, as it certainly contributed to increase, the force of the collision. The question of contributory negligence on the part of the Gelert in not veering out her chain does not arise in the case, not having been set up in the pleadings. The plaintiffs have not been called on to answer that charge. The officers and crew were prompt in getting out-fenders to lessen the force of the blow. We must therefore pronounce that the Caithness was to blame for the collision. Costs will follow the event. We have only to add that we are much indebted to counsel engaged in the case for the assistance they have afforded us, and particularly to Mr. Macpherson for his able reply.

The Judge said some provision might be made for the payment of the assessors. On a former occasion, Mr. Justice Bayley allowed the assessors Rs. 50 a day.

Mr. Lang did not think the parties should pay.

The Judge said there was no fund in Court; and the Government, if asked, might refuse to pay.

Mr. Macpherson said that, in Land Acquisition cases, the parties paid the assessors; and in this case his Lordship had said that the costs must follow the event.

The Judge directed that Rs. 50 a day, or Rs. 150 to each assessor, should be paid by the defendants in the first instance, until the question of damages was disposed of.

HIGH COURT.—August 6.

(Before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas.)

MURDERING HIS MISTRESS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ABA BIN HARI.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. H. Horsley, Acting Sessions Judge of Satara, who sentenced the accused to transportation for life on conviction of the murder of his mistress named Bali.

The accused is a Jain by caste, and was a petty village trader. It appears that the woman had been in the keeping of the prisoner since the year 1877. She was in the habit of accompanying the accused to the different bazaars which he frequented, in order to help him in his trade. She seems to have had some property of her own and traded jointly with the accused. They lived together in peace until a year ago, when a quarrel arose on the woman having pawned her earrings without his consent. The quarrel was eventually made up, and they again continued to live together in peace. But disagreements commenced soon after, as the woman showed particular favour in the business to a grown-up son she had by another man, before she joined the accused. This angered the prisoner, and he had a serious row with the woman. At last, they resolved to sever their connection, and with this view they set about making a division of their property. But each complained that the other was not making a fair division, and they grew excited over the quarrel and abused each other. Eventually, the accused took up a hatchet and struck her with it behind the right ear. She fell, and some more blows were inflicted upon her, till she died on the spot. Disagreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge found the prisoner guilty of murder, but taking certain extenuating circumstances into consideration, he sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal, and confirmed the conviction and sentence of the lower Court.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine.)

A DISPUTE REGARDING SHIPMENT OF BONES.

EDWARD BATES AND CO. *vs.* PARDHAN WALJEE.

In this suit the plaintiffs seek to recover Rs. 13,120-12-8, with interest, being the amount representing a deficiency in the quantity of bones shipped by the defendant to England on the plaintiffs' account. Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs say that, prior to February 1882, they were in the habit of purchasing bones from the defendant and shipping them to England. On the 1st April 1882, the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs to receive, watch, ship and deliver a heap of loose bones then in their possession at the Frere Bunder, as well as all bones which they might hereafter purchase, and deliver them in England the same weight received by him in Bombay, less 3 per cent. for wastage. The plaintiffs, from time to time, purchased various lots of bones from the defendant, under whose directions the greater portion of them were ground. Between the 6th November 1882 and the 8th December 1884, the defendant received large sums as purchase money. But in March 1884, the plaintiffs discovered that there was a large deficiency in the stock of bones in the defendant's charge at the Frere Bunder. The defendant, it was alleged, admitted he was liable for a deficiency, then estimated to be about 400 tons, of the value of Rs. 16,000. When he was pressed to pay the amount, he promised to give a mortgage on certain immoveable properties of his situated in the Junaghar State, Kattywar, as security for payment. He executed the mortgage on the 30th March 1885. But he had not with him in Bombay at the time the title deeds of the properties, and he now refused to sign the schedule prepared from information furnished by him. The plaintiffs say that after giving credit to the defendant for certain moneys due by them, there remained in their favour a balance of Rs. 13,120-12-8.

The defendant said that he had had in his possession altogether 58,816 cwts. of loose bones at the Frere Bunder, out of which 16,722 cwts. were shipped to Liverpool in the shape of loose bones, 17,700 cwts. in bags in the shape of crushed bones, and 17,800 cwts. in bags in the shape of powdered bones, making an aggregate of 52,222 cwts. The deficits amounted to 6,594 cwts., equivalent to 329½ tons. It was the practice of the plaintiffs to give an order for the shipment of a particular quantity of loose bones. Such bones were taken by steamers for filling up unused places or holes. The quantity so shipped was brought by the defendant from the Frere Bunder to the dock; but it was for the steamers to take either the quantity so brought, or a little more or less, according to their requirements. The result was that the steamers took sometimes more and sometimes less than the quantity actually ordered by the plaintiffs, in consequence whereof there was found to be an excess or deficiency, as compared with the amount mentioned in the bill of lading, when the steamers arrived at Liverpool. The defendant submitted that the fair and proper way to make up the accounts of the loose bones was not only to give to the plaintiffs credit for the 3 per cent. on the 16,722 cwts. of loose bones, but also to give him credit for the excess found at Liverpool on several occasions. It was further submitted that two shipments of 3,900 and 650 cwts, respectively, of loose bones, had been kept by the plaintiffs in Bombay for two or three years prior to their being shipped to Liverpool, with the necessary result that such bones became more or less decomposed and rotten, and liable to be reduced to powder on a slight pressure. The defendant submitted that he was not bound to complete the mortgage in question, and prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

At the close of the hearing, his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 13,120 with interest and costs. Defendant was ordered to sign the mortgage which he gave on the 30th March 1885. His Lordship reserved for further consideration the question whether he should make an order requiring the defendant to do all acts and things necessary to make the mortgage a valid and binding one.

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THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE AHMEDABAD SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The following Memorial has been presented to H. E. the Governor by a section of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad:—

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Ahmedabad most respectfully beg to lay the following circumstances before your Excellency in Council with an earnest hope that your Excellency in Council will kindly take them into due consideration:—

2. In consequence of the appointment of the Finance Committee to recommend, after making necessary enquiries, a scheme which may tend to diminish the present amount of expenses at present incurred for various offices and appointments in several departments of the administration, with a view to free Government from financial embarrassment they are now under, and also on perusal of an article published in the *Bombay Gazette* of 29th July last to the effect, that the Government have already asked the Honorable the Judges of the High Court whether the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad can be abolished without detriment to the public interests, and whether the work done by the Judge of that Court may not be done by the ordinary sub-Judge, if invested with the Small Cause Court powers. We are under a very great apprehension that lest the very valuable boon conferred upon us for the last 23 years by establishing a Small Cause Court here, may owing to the want of necessary information before your Excellency in Council be taken away from us.

3. We were under similar appehension some years ago, when it was in the contemplation of Government to revise several establishments of Public Service and we had, consequently submitted a memorial to Government (a printed copy of which is herewith forwarded) showing an immense benefit given by that Court to the suitors, more especially the benefit of speedy and substantial justice imparted by several successive Judges of that Court, and that the same cannot be expected, if the powers of a Small Cause Court, is given to a subordinate Judge, and that no sensible saving of expenses can be effected, but that the expenses will perhaps be greater than that now incurred in maintaining the existing Small Cause Court.

4. We most humbly beg to request that from the accompanying copy of the aforesaid memorial, your Excellency in Council will graciously be pleased to perceive that an independent Court of Small Causes like one, which is here presided over by a fairly paid Judge of great learning and experience cannot, with due efficiency be abolished, and that to invest a subordinate Judge with Small Cause Court powers, will not only be very greatly prejudicial to our interests, but that the object of saving some tangible sum of money will not be achieved.

5. It may not be out of place to mention here that the Government have in a memo sent to Shett Premabhai Hemabhai our revered Nuggershett in reply to the aforesaid memorial, promised that the same will be taken into due consideration, when the occasion to do so occurs.

6. Relying upon this promise, and being under a very great apprehension as stated in para 2 of this our humble petition, we most respectfully beg to request that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to consider the aforesaid memorial, together with the fact that although the present Judge of sole Court of Small Causes does his best to disposes off cases, and he really disposes of nearly 35 to 40 cases per day amongst which, some are very contested and intricate, still it appears the number of arrears on the file of the Small Cause Court is more than 1,200 on the 1st August, 1886, as the number of suits is day by day increasing, owing to the increase of commercial importance of this city, in consequence of its Railway communication on both the sides, north and south, and on other sides by branch Railways with places of long distance, which a subordinate Judge if invested with Small Cause Court powers, he, as provided in law will have to do his own work as a subordinate Judge in addition to the work of Small Causes, and hence there is all the probability for him to leave arrears to such a great bulk, that the original aim and intention of the Legislature to establish Small Causes Courts with a view to impart substantial and speedy justice will be wholly frustrated.

7. We may be allowed to say with certainty that although a joint subordinate Judge has been working with great assiduity and trouble as the first class subordinate Judge does, for the last seven years still the file of the first class subordinate Judge is very heavy. The Ahmedabad Collectorate is thickly populated, and many wealthy merchants, Jahagirdars and Talookdars are within his jurisdiction, and hence properly speaking, no time is left for him to do work other than that of his special jurisdidiction *i.e.*, suits of the value of more than Rs. 5,000. On enquiry of the file of the 1st class subordinate Judge it will, as we humbly submit, be found that cases of some years' standing are still remaining undisposed off. This and other reasons mentioned in the aforesaid memorial will, as we respectfully beg to express a hope amply satisfy your Excellency in Council to find that the subordinate Judge cannot be invested with powers of the Small Cause Court which receives more than 4,000 suits per year, and amongst which many suits, though cognizable by a Small Cause Court are of very complicated nature.

8. Under these circumstances we most respectfully beg to solicit that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to consider the facts stated above, and decide that the permanent maintenence of the Small Cause Court, as it is at present in this city is indispensably necessary, and by your Excellency's so doing, we shall be under your greatest obligation.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity, August 8.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 327, 319 and 260.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 165 and 233.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper.
Anthem—My God look upon me—Reynolds.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Offertories are for the poor fund.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

Carnac-road, Esplanade, near Crawford Market.
Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
5-30 p.m.—Wednesday Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 36 317 and 199.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 198, 240 and 285.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 7 and 28
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 13, and 527.

Wednesday, August 11.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 298 and 268.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 238, 257, and 304.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

English Services.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 176, 198 and 23.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns—5, 2nd tune; and 134.
Ps. 115, Chant 1; and Hymn 197.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL,

Parel-road, (near the Railway Bridge, Byculla).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the Poona Mission.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-20 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 4, 163 and 176.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 184 and 27.
Anthem.—"Lord of all power and might."

St. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. City of Carthage, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, enigneers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

With reference to Notification No. 3,113, dated 17th current, Mr A P Howell, C S, and Col M P Ricketts, respectively made over and received charge of the office of the Commr, Nerbudda Div, on the afternoon of the 25th idem.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 6.

The Bank of England return shows a slight decrease in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having declined from 42 to 41 per cent., and the hardening tendency in money is still observable, the rate in the open market on 3 months' Bills having advanced from 1½ to 1¾ per cent. per annum. Consols come ¼ lower at 101⅛, but this is attributable no doubt to yesterday being the close of the monthly settlement.

In the Home markets for General Produce no movement of any kind is reported.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet in tone, but the sales reached 10,000 bales, comprising 700 Surats, a very fair average business. Prices were unaltered both on the spot and to arrive, while from New York ready Cotton comes 1-16 cent, futures 5 points dearer.

Here the market has been very quiet, and except for some purchases for the Mills we have heard of nothing being done. For new Cotton sellers ask previous rates and are rather firm in their demands.

Wheat has been just a trifle easier to-day, business being practicable at a reduction of a half anna per cwt. from the top prices of yesterday. Buyers, however, are not doing much, and on the tenor of Home advices seem to expect to get in on better terms. We quote to day :—

Fine Pissy	Rs. 4-4-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-3-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-1-[illegible]	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-15-0	„

Seeds are practically unchanged, and no transactions of any importance have transpired.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	369 bales.
Wheat	44,311 cwts.
Linseed	9,331 „
Rapeseed	7,069 „
Gingelly	2,448 „

Freights continue very steady, and previous rates are fully maintained. The s. s. Sunbeam is said to have been fixed for U. K. or Continent, August loading, at 22s. 6d. Current berth rates are :—

		Meas.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready,	21s. 3d. to 22s 6d.	
London	„	10s. 9d. to 20s.	17s. 6d.
Open Charter.	„	22s. 6d.	
Havre	„	22s. 6d.	
Dunkirk	„		
Antwerp	„		
Marseilles	„		
Trieste-Venice	„	22s. 6d. to 25s.	2s.

Exchange has evinced a weakening tendency again to-day, and rates are partially 1-32d. lower both for ready and forward. There is still an enquiry for bills in excess of sellers, and it looks as if the late recovery were going to prove very transient in its effects. Credits for March delivery we hear have been placed at 1s. 4 1-16d. per rupee. Current rates for ready are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4½d.	„
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 4 7-32d	„
Credits „ „	1s. 4 5-16d to 9-32d.	„
Francs „ „	1-71¼ to ½	„

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 42d., but we hear that some private messages quote it an ⅛d. lower. The shipments by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton are reported at £70,000.

Government Paper is steadier rather, and Rs. 97 7-16 has been done for Fours ready. Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 101.

Shares are quiet without noteworthy movement. In Spinning and Weaving Mills we observe an improvement of Rs. 5 in Jewraz Balloo and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 2½ in Queen and Ripon. Orientals are Rs. 2½ lower. In Press Companies Berars are Rs. 5 dearer, New Indian Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares have recovered to Rs. 2,925. Port Cannings are weaker slightly at Rs. 322½

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

We subjoin an extract from the *British Australasian*, which gives some interesting figures regarding prices for Copper and Tin of late years. They afford a fairly good ground of comparison in estimating the correctness of the apprecation of Gold theory, showing as they do how supply and demand really rule prices, and explaining to some extent how imports of commodities into this country have not decreased in volume owing to a lower stearling exchange.

At the present time the annual production of copper in Australia is valued at £750,000 per annum. It would, of course, be worth a great deal more if the prices had not declined so seriously during the last two or three years. The annual production of tin in Australia is valued at £1,100,000 to £1,200,000, the price of this metal having lately risen. Australian copper, or at least South Australian copper, is of a sufficiently high class to command better prices than other colonial or foreign copper, but the production is now only equivalent to about 6½ per cent of the world's total supplies, whereas a few years ago it was equivalent to upwards of 10 per cent. This apparent retrogression, we may point out, is a consequence of the great increase in the output elsewhere. The quoted paper sees little probability of the prices ever again rising to the old level. Spain has doubled her output in ten years, and the United States have doubled theirs in five. The Spanish mines now yield 46,000 tons per annum, and the United States mines 74,000 tons, or together more than one-half the total available supply of about 220,000 tons. The total output has increased 30 per cent within four years, and though the uses for copper are many the consumption has not kept pace with this increase. Moreover copper is extracted from Spanish pyrites at a very low cost, and the smelting of the ores in the formations found in this country and Australia is thus placed at a disadvantage. The world's production of tin, on the other hand, is comparatively small, and the sources of supply are far less numerous than those of copper. Australia and Tasmania together yield about one-fourth the total, and the uses for tin have steadily expanded. "Last year," continues the quoted journal, "the requirements of the tinplate makers were less; but for all that the advance has been striking. At the close of 1884 Australian tin was selling at £74 per ton; at the close of 1885 it had risen to £93 10s. per ton; and as we write it is selling at £102 per ton. This is a price which should materially stimulate production in Australia and Tasmania, and should make tin-mining highly profitable. It is not to be supposed, however, that the present level is a high one in the history of the tin market. Before the Australian discoveries the price of tin was usually above £100, and in 1872 it reached £150, so that we may look for the present level to be maintained without difficulty, especially as the production of Straits tin has been curtailed."

(Far Bombay Bill and Stock List see Page 6.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

Treats cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

Dr. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked *eye*, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,

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Dr. B. O'BRIEN, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Fyzabad, writes :—"Mr. N. Lazarus, Optician, examined my vision, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the accuracy with which he determined the proper glasses for me to wear. His method of examination is a very ingenious and accurate one, and by it he should be able to ascertain the proper glasses for the correction of all the errors of refraction met with in the eye."

Spectacles and Eye-glasses adapted personally and by correspondence.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Messrs. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

KEENE—August 1, at Phillour, the wife of R Keene, of a daughter.

McGUIRE—August 3, at Calcutta, the wife of Patrick McGuire, of a son.

PAVEY—August 3, at Perambore, the wife of W G Pavey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CORKE—GILLES—July 26, at St Margaret Mary's Church, Howrah, by the Rev Father D'Vos, Frederick George Oratio, son of the late H T Corke, Pilot of Aden, and 2nd in charge of H M L V, in Bombay, and grandson of the late Captain James Corke, of Isle of Wight, to Eugenie Frances Louise, daughter of Augustus A. and Mary Louisa Gilles, of the Dupleix Hotel, Madras, and granddaughter of the late Dr Jerome Gallyot of Bordeaux.

EVANS—PATERSON—August 3, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev J English, Chaplain of Coconada, Lewis Evans, of the Mysore Reefs Gold Mine, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the late W R Paterson, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

DRAKE—July 31, at Bankipore, Ernest Charles, infant son of Reginald Drake, aged 3½ months.

HOGG—August 2, at Calcutta, in affectionate remembrance of Marguerite Bazett, the beloved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Alexander Hogg, aged 10 months.

YARD—July 22, at Camp Ziarat, Beluchistan, Major Alleyne Cox Yard, 1st Battalion, North Lancashire Regiment, (late H M 47th Foot), aged 40.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1886.

Our Calcutta correspondent makes an important addition to the information that reached us from Simla yesterday, that the 19th Cavalry regiment and the 7th Lancers are under orders for Burma. He tells us that an extensive plan of operations is to be undertaken as soon as the cold weather sets in, and that with the troops and police reinforced by four or five thousand men the country will be scoured from one end to the other. The expression is perhaps more colloquial than exact; but its meaning is obvious enough. As a first step towards the execution of this stern but urgently necessary measure, the Government have appointed to the command of the forces in Burma an officer whose standing and antecedents qualify him for so serious an undertaking. It is no reflection upon General White, who is now in command, to say that his appointment has been a puzzle hard to solve. Though he enjoys the local rank of Major General he is the junior Colonel in Upper Burma, and he has for many months had in his charge a larger body of troops than that which Wellington commanded in Belgium, to say nothing of an anomaly that to a few people will seem even greater—the fact that he has three Brigadiers under him. So long as this remained the Government were never quite secure against the allegation that they were not taking the business as seriously in hand as they might have done. We do not usually entrust to a junior Colonel so large a work as the pacification of the two Burmas has proved to be, and it is doing no injustice to General White to acknowledge the mistake now by putting at the head of affairs an officer experienced in the larger operations of war, and with a rank more proportionate to the business that we have on hand in Burma. Sir Herbert Macpherson's antecedents warrant the belief that if the Government look for a thorough and energetic prosecution of the enterprise he will not disappoint them. In the Afghan campaign, in which he took part in the expeditions to Kamah and the Lughman Valleys, in the battle of Charasiab, and subsequently in commanding an infantry brigade in Sir Frederick Roberts' march to Candahar, he proved himself a thorough soldier, and when two years later he was appointed to the command of the Indian Contingent in Egypt it was felt in India that the forces which this country contributed to the campaign were in good hands. It is disappointing enough that at this time of day, when the Burmese king is a prisoner in the Konkan, when his army has no corporate existence, and our rule has been for the greater part of a year established in the country at least in name, it should be necessary to undertake operations upon so large a scale, and to send to Burma one of the most distinguished of our generals. But we must pocket our disappointment lest a worse thing happen than this confession of the failure and the unwisdom of our earlier plans.

For in spite of occasional outbreaks of hopefulness which find expression now and then in the assurance that things seem settling down in Upper Burma, it is evident that a good deal of work lies before us. It requires a sanguine temperament to arrive at the belief that any real progress has been made in the putting down of the dacoits. Certainly the tokens of an improved state of things are hard to find. The guerilla army which is in the field against us shows no signs of diminishing in numbers; and certainly not in audacity. It is still true, as it was six months ago, that the presence of the head-quarters of the British administration at Mandalay affords no security against lawlessness and outrage in the city. Dacoity, as we learn from an incident reported to-day by our Rangoon correspondent, has a vigorous existence in the capital, and is not afraid to assert itself in the streets of Mandalay itself. The outrage upon a Phoongye almost within sight of the Mandalay Police Station which our correspondent describes to-day is a characteristic incident, and a suggestively disappointing proof of the looseness of our hold upon the population. Once again we are reminded that dacoity is not necessarily a protest against our intervention, by the circumstance that in some districts the marauders have taken to looting the Phoongye's houses under the pretence that the priests are concealing treasure. It is said that in some instances the priests have been killed and that the people have in terror deserted their villages—a new illustration of the fact that our difficulties in Burma arise quite as much from the pusillanimity of the mass of the people as from the violence of the comparative few who prey upon them. The very mildness of the national character is thus a secondary cause of the disturbed state of the country. We have not yet—with the exception of the valuable help which the Karenese Christian converts under the guidance of some militant missionaries—found auxiliaries in any portion of the population. The Burmese Ministers who in the beginning were associated with our administration were a hindrance rather than a help; the Burmese policemen are for the most part worthless for the peculiar work that is required of them now. We have to deal with a situation in which the people who suffer most by it are powerless or too cowardly to help us. In putting down dacoity we are ridding the peaceful villagers of an enemy who is in many cases as much in arms against them as against the British Government. It is that fact which for the present at all events encourages us to hold out against recent sinister prognostications that if we do not promptly clear the country of the dacoits, a movement which is now essentially of a marauding character will develope into a national revolt. Yet for all that there is no time to be lost.

And there are dacoits and dacoits. There are bands just numerous enough to plunder a village and spread terror amongst the people, yet not numerous enough to bring themselves, if they can help it, within range of British gunfire. A well-organized and a well-armed police force should be able to cope with this form of disorder. But Boh Sweh and the Myentzein prince and the two princes who three weeks ago appeared with impunity within sixteen miles of Mandalay do not belong to that order. It is, indeed, doubtful whether these people can be called dacoits at all. Boh Sweh at Ngapa, with a force of two thousand five hundred men at his disposal, is playing a more serious game than dacoity, and while he is in the field the authority of the Government must suffer severely. So, too, with the Myentzein Prince who, if the continued vitality of these movements were to persuade any considerable section of the people that there was some chance of superseding the British, might become a popular and formidable pretender. It is easy to talk of clearing the country of dacoits by the operation of flying columns; but there is often a danger in warfare of this kind lest the effort should be too widely distributed. It would seem to be of the first importance to break down the resistance of such leaders as Boh Sweh. The capture of this chief and the destruction of his force would have more effect upon the scattered bands of dacoits than many a success gained over these wandering terrorizers of villages. His presence at Ngapa, where Mr. Phayre was killed three months ago, is a mortifying proof of the slowness of our operations. We have not yet been able to avenge that lamented officer's death by pacifying the district in which he lost his life, for it is the head-quarters of a rebel chief who threatens to use it as a centre from which he can devastate the whole western frontier. It is devoutly to be wished that his plans may be upset, and that a good account may be given of Boh Sweh even before the cold weather campaign has been entered upon.

It is, as we showed yesterday, a part of the case of the Calcutta Judges in refusing to suggest means for reducing the expenditure of the Bengal High Court that the Government makes a large profit out of the administration of justice in Bengal and Assam. The belief that the Law Courts yield a handsome surplus to the State is widely prevalent, and at first sight it seems warranted by the information given in the accounts. Even a writer of some authority, Mr. F. H. Biggs, of the Financial Department, gives expression to an inaccurate view of the matter in the valuable little "Grammar of Indian Finance" which he has lately published. "To obtain," says Mr. Biggs, "the true figures under 'Law and Justice,' the receipts under Judicial stamps should be taken into account. In 1883-84 these aggregated £2,416,835; the true receipts thus stand at £2,990,694 against an expenditure of £3,238,811, or a net balance of expenditure of only £248,117. It appears, therefore, that litigants pay, either in the form of fees or stamps nearly the whole cost of the administration of Justice, both Civil and Criminal." It will be found on examination, however, that this is most misleading. The expenditure set down in the statistical abstract excludes many important items, while the receipts debited include items which have no connection whatever with the administration of our civil and criminal courts. The accounts of Government are not, and we are told cannot be, kept on commercial principles so as to work out a true profit and loss on each department of Government. Public buildings, for example, are classed as "Public Works," and the departments which occupy them are not charged with rent, nor are they debited with repairs or with interest on the capital expenditure. "Stationery and Printing" is a separate department from an account point of view, for the Courts and departments which consume the stationery, or for whom the printing is done, are not charged therewith. Similarly "Pensions and Gratuities" are lumped together under one head, and not distributed over the departments in which the pensioners served, nor is any charge made against the departments for the future pensionary claims of its present employés. "Furlough Allowances" paid in England and the Colonies are similarly classed together, and not spread over the departments to which the absentees belong. "Interest on Service Funds" at preferential rates involving a State charge for provision for the families of Government servants are not charged against the different departments, none of which therefore are debited with their true cost. The accounts under the head "Law and Justice" are however the most unreliable of all. They have all the omissions we have indicated, and some of the charges taken against this head are purely arbitrary. It is difficult indeed to see how it could be otherwise with the present administrative arrangements. At the head of each district there is throughout India an officer who is at once Administrator, Collector of Revenue of all kinds, Magistrate, and in many cases Political Agent and Civil Judge. Each of these officers has assistants and establishments, and it is simply impossible to charge off their cost rateably to the different departments they serve, and it is usual, therefore, to charge the expenditure which cannot be traced to any particular department in exact moieties between "Land Revenue" and "Criminal Courts." This division may in some parts of India be an approximately fair one, but in others it is certainly not so. In Bengal, with its Permanent Settlement, the Collector of Land Revenue has nothing to do beyond receiving money brought to him at the head-quarters treasury, and advertising for sale all defaulting estates. This cannot occupy much time, and the charge of a moiety of the expenses only to "Law and Justice" is very disproportionate to the actual work done in that department. In the Bombay Presidency the Land Revenue work is heavy, while in some other provinces civil suits occupy most of the District Officer's time, though "Civil Courts" are not charged with any part of their salary. From Magistrates we come to Judges. In many places in India the "Commissioner" is *ex officio* judge, but "Law and Justice" is credited with no portion of his salary or establishments, all being charged to "Administration," and it is quite clear therefore that the real cost of the administration of Law and Justice cannot be determined from the public accounts. We now come to the Receipts. Those that are classed under "Law and Justice" include "Sale proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated property." This clearly is a Government receipt and not a *quid pro quo* for a judicial service rendered, and should not be taken into account in calculating whether Courts do or do not pay. The receipts are not unimportant in amount, and they considerably influence the calculations made by Mr. Biggs and possibly also by the High Court at Calcutta. But it is in connection with the revenue realized from "Court fee stamps" that the greatest misapprehension exists. The term "Court fee" is an unfortunate one, and has led Mr. Biggs into the mistake of calling the whole revenue derived from them "Judicial Stamps," and he goes on to quote a passage from the "Court Fees Regulation of 1795" to support his position that Court fee stamps are levied as a check against litigation. The so-called "Court fees" which are now levied are not regulated by the rules passed in 1795, but by Act VII. of 1870, and the fees are by no means confined to Civil and Criminal Courts. Every application to a Government officer, unless specially exempted, must bear a Court fee stamp. Every merchant in Bombay knows to his cost that he cannot get delivery of his goods until he has made a formal application to the Collector of Customs, and to this application a stamp is attached. This stamp is a "Court fee" stamp, and forms part of the revenue which is taken by most writers as a set-off against the cost of Civil Courts. Probate duties in India are levied in Court fee stamps, and this taxation is similarly calculated as a set-off to Judicial expenditure. We trust that the Finance Committee will not be deterred from its duties by any false ideas about the undue profits of our Courts. The expenditure should be brought down to the lowest limits compatible with efficiency quite irrespective of any consideration of whether the fees levied are or are not sufficient to cover any extravagances that may be shown to exist. If hereafter it can be shown that fees are levied in excess of the necessities of the case, they should be reduced to more reasonable limits, but the argument that an extravagant levy of fees condones an extravagant outlay on salaries, &c., is utterly untenable, and should not be allowed to prevail even though it may come with the *imprimatur* of a High Court.

The resolution of the Liberal Unionists to be not the less Liberals because they are Unionists can scarcely have surprised the Conservatives. It was necessary for Mr. Chamberlain, at all events, to take the first opportunity of rehearsing the articles of his Liberal belief. He has been charged on many platforms with conspiring with the Conservatives to ruin his party, with a desertion of Liberal principles, and a base betrayal of a leader to whom a good many Liberals have clung at least as tenaciously as to their principles. Mr. Chamberlain believes that he is as good a Liberal as any of the men who have followed Mr. Gladstone, and doubtless he will have many opportunities of proving it. Lord Hartington's attitude on the occasion is however even more remarkable. No one in his senses could have doubted the reality of Mr. Chamberlain's Radicalism, even while he was working with the Conservatives for a common object. But the staying power of Lord Hartington's Liberalism, at most times subject to suspicion, had never been more questioned than at this juncture. If anything could have driven him from his allegiance it would have been Mr. Gladstone's sudden proclamation of Home Rule as an additional article of the Liberal creed. Such an opportunity as this for a moderate Liberal to make up his mind that he will be more at home with the Conservatives than with his old associates is not likely to recur for a long time to come. Yet Lord Hartington deliberately and emphatically declines to take advantage of the opportunity, and one is tempted to think that having declined to quit the Liberal party now, Lord Hartington will remain with it for the rest of his days. This doubtless will disappoint many Conservatives. But if they look at the resolutions of Thursday's meeting from the Unionist point of view, they will assuredly have no reason to complain. The cause of Home Rule is by no means advanced by a resolution which virtually proclaims that antagonism to it is not confined to the Conservatives. We shall see a separate Parliament in Ireland as soon as it becomes the peculiar mission of the Conservatives to oppose it. The Devonshire House meeting, however, is the certain forerunner of the dissolution of the present Parliament as another Devonshire House meeting three months ago was the forerunner of its predecessor's dissolution. The resolution adopted on Thursday introduces conditions under which neither the new Ministry nor the new Parliament can last long.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENTS.

It is quite time that some new order of merit was started. The noble fount of ambition is dried up in my soul. The mainspring of so many distinguished actions which I had in contemplation is abruptly and finally snapped. The refulgent goal of my official hopes has become eternally obscured. A G.C.S.I. no longer fills the loneliness of my waking hours and spins my facile pen. I should have felt it an honour to associate in that company of the elect with Lord Dufferin for my guiding star. But, oh! the heavy change now that I find the incomparable Grant Duff decorated with an extra G.C.S.I., I resign all further claims; I banish all my aspirations to that honour; let Duffy and the oriental kings have it amongst them; as for me I will become the chairman of the Bombay Corporation, the president of a Chamber of Commerce, a Municipal Chairman, or a High Court Judge—but not, oh not, a G.C.S.I. Any other road to distinction than the path selected by Grant Duff would I choose. To attain the highest rank of Indian orders by governing a presidency after such fashion that the groanings and travailings thereof fill half the daily press is a success that I envy not. I had all along imagined that he would be sent home second-class by a Clan Line steamer on account of the naughtinesses which the *Pi.* has laboriously brought to light transacted under the ægis of his gubernatorial authority—and lo! he is to depart with signal honors, and I suppose in as great a blaze of fireworks as has yet glorified the exit of any of our greatest Satraps. This shows how wrong it is to judge governors by the canons applicable to the conduct of humbler mortals. Let us, however, be charitable yet, and hope that this curious personality has been misrepresented to us; that the unanimous outcry of the benighted Presidency has been due merely to a lack of appreciation; that G. D. is in fact a very estimable person, and not the hardened sinner they would have us believe him. It seems hard to conceive what reason the powers that dispense rewards and punishments can give for the faith that is in them; but there are so many things in this world not dreamt of in our philosophy! And of all the curious societies official on the face of the Indian Empire, the Madras Government appears to unprejudiced outsiders by far the most extraordinary. I should scarcely be surprised now if Sullivan eventually comes through the fiery furnace of trial as spotless as refined gold, as innocent of any *pied à terre* as a guileless cherubim. One outlives the age of surprise after a time in this interesting country.

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Sir James Fergusson, I perceive, is to become an Under-Secretary of sorts. Of course, as an Under-Secretary he can't at once revolutionize the creation; Under-Secretaries, at least in this country, being usually ornamental things with a catholic contempt for all official creatures except such as immediately dominate them in the Secretariat. The principle of selection must be slightly different at home; and the function, I think, inferior. As a Governor Sir James was apt at times to break loose from the paternal surveillance of his Under-Secretaries. It was a source of much anxiety to them at times; they trembled when Sir James took his pen in his hand to draft a resolution. He was such an impetuous creature that he could scarcely refrain at times from committing himself—occasionally even his grammar was shady—and yet the indiscriminating world could not be told in a postscript by the sorrowing Under-Secretary whose name adorned these fulminant documents that "the above is H. E.'s own handiwork." Hence many an Under-Secretary's hair turned gray and the flippancy of the Secretariat gave place at times to a morbid broodiness. Now Sir James is himself an Under-Secretary, and let us hope that he will have ample opportunities for regretting the errors of the past and preparing for himself a new and beautiful future. Impulsiveness in a Governor is sometimes sad; in an Under-Secretary always fatally unpardonable.

⁂

What is it in the air of Simla that seems to breed mysticism as naturally as marshes breed marigolds? Not content with the beautiful revelations of Koot Hoomi, Olcott and Blavatsky, they are, it seems, plunging fatuously into the mysteries of palmistry. Your own correspondent, while making some trifling reservations in favour of his superiority to that and all other superstitions, nevertheless with grave circumstantiality plunges into the subject, and recounts many instances going to support the faith that is in him. Young ladies and judges alike employ their leisure and talents in unravelling the future destinies of men, writ on their palms plain to see but hard to be read. Your own correspondent (who is evidently a bit of a philosopher) remarks with startling profundity that his experience has led him to hold that where there has been a consensus of belief among men touching any theory, that theory has generally been found sooner or later to be nearly allied to the truth. Hence there being a consensus of belief amongst men at Simla and serving maids all the world over anent the portentous significance of lines on the human hand, we are to believe that the science of palmistry deserves to be considered seriously. I think if your own correspondent reflects the sense of Simla society on this remarkable topic, and if judges are really devoting the rare moments of their leisure to reading young ladies' fortunes on their hands, it is quite time that the exodus was put an end to. It is quite clear that the most gigantic intellects soften instead of consolidate up there; and the strident voice of the Babu in Calcutta will gain an added significance from the drivellings of the great absentees.

⁂

There was a general consensus of belief some time since about the philosopher's stone. They might employ the Finance Committee to discover the nexus between that comforting doctrine and fact. Lots of people believe to this day, or pretend to, that the reforming Babu is a true patriot; palmistry is perhaps as near as that to a basis of fact.

⁂

We may be foolish in Bombay; it is not given to any society to be always wise; but we are never quite so childish as Simla, never nearly so hysterical as Calcutta. It is true that we develop a few more poets than are quite consistent with the highest reputation for sense; but, on the other hand, we have an Anthropological Society to which the Empire is now anxiously looking for information about the Gaolis. I have had a Gaoli for a long time, but never suspected he was a creature of such dark import.

⁂

I read the Governor's speech on the occasion of opening the Bandora Sanitarium and Convalescent Home for Khojahs with much pleasure and interest. Lord Reay has the happy knack of combining seasonable geniality with good sense, and he rarely makes a public utterance without giving us some food for thought. This is the more acceptable, since so many Governors have lately been cultivating the oracular platitude; or the unintelligibly mysterious. I had, I am afraid, some years ago been acquiring a habit of pitying Governors; but a little more of Lord Reay will, perhaps, make the world respect them.

⁂

One dark and awful cloud has for days blotted the sunshine out of my life. Macaulay's mission is snuffed out. No conversations with a Llama, no trade route, no political fireworks, and all those sponges and tooth-brushes thrown upon a glutted market at a ruinous reduction. No wonder the finances of the Empire are at a perilously low ebb when we see such profligate and wasteful profusion.

⁂

I am as sorry as can reasonably be expected of me about the adulteration of ghee. Ghee is an article of priceless value; its virtue and incorruptibility are to it of the essence of its lofty reputation. Debauch ghee by the infusion of some vulgar substance, and be its taste never so rich and unctuous, it is a lost thing. The pious Hindu, the austere Mussulman alike spit upon the idol of their festive boards. To them a gheeless age is worse than death, and larded ghee is worse, far worse, than none at all. The spectre haunts the Calcutta bazaar; the Calcutta press waxes eloquent over its grievance; the ghee question divides for a moment the attention of Babudom with the shortcomings of the Viceroy. On ghee at least we may allow that the Babu speaks with authority. It is very very, sad, but we are in darkness yet as to what malignant spirit has thus overshadowed the innocent rejoicings of our Aryan brethren. Let us hope 'twill prove to be a Bania and no accursed Feringhi.

⁂

Mr. Malabari seems to be in difficulty with his widows. The reforming spirit of Brahminism is not equal just yet to any robuster effort than criticizing the relaxations of its rulers and the imperialistic views of Sir Richard Cross. Dearly though I love the Hindu, it is very hard to admire unqualifiedly the timorous mouthpieces of so many spouting Sabhas; gentlemen who can reform the whole world in phrases, and yet have not the courage to make an individual stand against the greatest reproach of their own social system. Mr. Malabari, who has the courage of his opinions, and very right opinions they generally are, must be heartily sick by now of his Brahmin coadjutors in this large movement. Oh, my B. A.'s in all the splendour of your patent leather shoes, and rhodomontade about liberty and justice, had not you better give some evidence of your wish and capability to secure liberty and justice for yourselves, to break the trammels of your ridiculous priest-ridden caste systems before you expect so much as serious consideration from men of sterner mould?

N. B.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, July 15.

Now that the first feeling of exultation at the success of the Unionists at the polls has begun to pass away, there are symptoms of depression at the doubtful prospects of the immediate Parliamentary future. The Conservatives will in all probability have 320 votes in the new House; they will be stronger than they have been since 1874; and it is certain that Lord Salisbury will resume office. So far well. But the circumstances in which he will find himself will be of the most embarrassing kind, and it is not easy to see how he can conduct his government satisfactorily on Conservative lines, even for the Session. He will be as dependent on the vote of the Dissentient Liberals for his majority, as he was last year on that of the Irish Nationalists. The Gladstonian Liberals will number about 190, the Parnellites 86, the Dissentients some 74. A combination between these three elements may be looked for on any measure but that of Home Rule, and it would place a Conservative Ministry in a minority of thirty. Lord Salisbury must trim his sails for the wind that suits his Liberal allies, or else part company with them, which would be defeat.

The *Times* has proposed that to avoid this peril there shall be a Coalition Ministry, in which Lord Hartington should be given office on equal terms with Lord Salisbury. A more fatuous proposition was never made. There can be no equality between a party strong with 320 votes, and a mere fragment of a party, disposing at the outside of some 74 votes, but probably of much fewer, seeing that the Chamberlain Radicals are not moving on the same lines with the Hartington Whigs. It took the Peelites thirteen years to get amalgamated with the Liberal Party, and the absorption worked in some measure disastrously for that Party. It gave rise to heartburnings and cross-purposes, resulting in disunion and revolt amongst those who were thrust aside to make room for an importation of ex-Conservatives. During eleven years of the thirteen, the Peelites were moving from side to side, as was happily said, like an iceberg adrift, on which no man could place his foot, but was a source of uncertainty and peril to passing ships. The Dissident Liberals will now be in the same case. The notion of excluding Conservatives from high office to make room for them is quite idle. Lord Hartington himself might get office, but what would be said by his friends whom he left outside in the cold? They would naturally say that they would fare better with Mr. Gladstone, and they would arrange matters with the Liberal leader. Lord Hartington as member of a Conservative Cabinet would of course no longer be regarded as a Liberal leader. The impracticable character of this proposed coalition has made other projectors suggest that the Dissidents should take office, and the Conservatives give them a patriotic support. To which all that need be said is that the Conservatives would see the Dissident Liberals at the bottom of the sea rather than do anything so foolish.

Of course on the question of Home Rule there will be for a time and two times a continuance of the unanimity which has proved so profitable to the Conservatives, and, in a lesser measure, to the Liberal Dissentients during the elections. But that question laid, for the time being, by the resignation of Mr. Gladstone, how will the government be then carried on? What line will the Dissentients as a body take? What line will the Radical wing of that not very large body take in presence of a Conservative Ministry? A strong Conservative said to me yesterday that if a Coalition could not be effected, Mr. Gladstone would be back on the Treasury Bench in three months, with a new Irish Bill in his hand. That apprehension I find prevails widely. But short of that it is regarded as certain that there will be such a deadlock in the House that there must be another dissolution within the year; a dissolution which will partition the Dissentient seats between the Conservatives and the Gladstonian Liberals. The Conservatives are regretting now that they made any compact with the Dissentients, and did not go in and seize their seats as prize of war. They are not likely to make such a mistake when the next dissolution takes place.

I see the *Daily News* to-day states that there is a general expectation that the Conservatives will cut the Gordian Knot by bringing in a Home Rule measure which will meet the views of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. I have heard in many quarters, Conservative and Liberal, that such an expectation existed. Mr. Gladstone, it is understood, is quite willing to repeat the offer of support which he made to the Government of Lord Salisbury last autumn. Mr. Parnell is, from motives of policy, disposed to prefer that the Conservatives, who can take the House of Lords with them, should deal with this question as in the end they dealt with Emancipation and the Common Laws and Household Suffrage. So that there would be an amount of external support which would render Lord Salisbury independent of the pressure of his eighteen Irish supporters and the Extremists amongst the English Tories. Lord Randolph Churchill is said to still favour this plan of turning the great difficulty, which he unquestionably regarded as possible last year. For my part I think that the Party has too recently appealed to the constituencies on the Unionist platform to venture upon such an evolution now. They had a freer hand last autumn, and they then shrank at the last moment from playing so desperate a card.

What are the chances of a policy of coercion, involving, of course, the suppression of the National League, the putting down of public meetings, and the seizure of newspapers? With Mr. Gladstone leading the bulk of the Liberal Party, and Mr. Parnell's 86, the possibility of carrying out such a programme does not seem very great. Add to this that the Radical Dissidents are as strongly opposed to a renewal of the coercion policy as to Mr. Gladstone's Bill. If the Conservative Ministry be unable to solve the Irish question either by concession or by force, how will it solve it? Probably it will let the question alone and leave the Irish to stew in their own juice. But will that course meet the views of their supporters, or of their opponents? Will it strengthen their position in Great Britain?

Mr. Gladstone and the Ministerialists do not give up the battle as lost. They regard the losses in the election as fully compensated for the increasing and apparently insuperable difficulties of the combination to which those losses were primarily due. Measures are being already devised for reorganising the Liberal machinery which proved so defective. The Birmingham Caucus will be transferred to London, where it will be more in touch with the Liberal leaders, and will have consequently more influence with the constituencies. The practical advantages accruing to the Conservatives from the Primrose organization are not ignored, and ladies' committees will be instituted in the Liberal interest wherever possible. The reversing of the verdict of the constituencies on a new appeal is regarded as a mere matter of organisation. The Conservatives did not greatly exceed their vote of last year, while the Liberals showed a falling off. The country is therefore not becoming Tory; the Liberals a little more leading and better disciplined. Some 3,000,000 votes were given during the elections, of which the Conservatives got only 1,070,102; while the Gladstonian Liberals got 1,299,070. The Liberal Unionists had 385,856 votes, and the Nationalists 83,048. So that, the Liberals say the Gladstonians have more electoral support than either Conservatives or Dissidents, and as the latter must be a vanishing quantity, the battle lies after all between the big battalions of the Liberals and the weaker but well-manœuvred forces of the Conservatives. The Liberal electors were on the present occasion no doubt a good deal puzzled, like Mr. Beecher—by seeing the leaders in whom they had hitherto confided, "each with his hands in the other's hair."

All the same, the Conservatives are now heirs apparent of the Government. Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill will take the crown of the causeway for a spell, and Mr. Gladstone must stand aside. This is an interesting historical fact.

G. G.

TELEGRAMS.

NEW PLAN FOR THE PACIFICATION OF BURMA.

SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON TO BE IN COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 6.

An extensive plan of operations is to be undertaken in Burma early next cold season.

All troops in Upper and Lower Burma will be placed under the command of Sir Herbert Macpherson.

Reinforcements to the extent of four or five thousand troops and police will be sent from India, and the whole country will be scoured from one end to the other.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 6.

The *Rangoon Gazette* publishes further particulars of the action in which Captain Atkinson was killed. The fight took place at Sillaymyo, 465 miles up the Irrawady river, which was attacked by a very large of body of dacoits under the leadership of a Hpoongyee, styling himself Boh Woddmah. They tried to carry our stockade by assault, but were repulsed. They subsequently laid siege to the place preparatory to a night attack. The officer commanding managed to send a message to Simboogyoon, asking for assistance, and one column started from there and another from Minboo. The former arrived first and attacked the dacoits' stockade. Captain Atkinson who led the column was shot down during the first assault.

The dacoits made good a stand at first, but were shortly dislodged and suffered very severely.

Our casualties were twelve Europeans and sepoys wounded.

As soon as our troops vacated Ngapay, where Mr. Phayre was killed, Bosweh reoccupied it. His band is believed to be 2,500 strong. They threaten to devastate the whole of the western frontier. He has announced his intention of attacking the principal outposts.

150 men of the 16th Bengal from Prome and 200 South Wales Borderers from Rangoon are being sent to reinforce Major Auchinleck, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who occupies Taingda with 50 Fusiliers, 50 men of the 26th Madras, and 150 of the 7th Bombay Infantry. They leave Henzada for Allanmyo, and march thence to Yaynay on the eastern frontier, where Lieutenant Parsons was wounded.

Lately the dacoits have taken to attacking phoongyees in their Kyoungs, where they are supposed to have concealed the wealth of the villagers. Many of the villages have been deserted because the inhabitants find that the dacoits maltreat and even kill phoongyees who refuse to disclose the secreted treasure.

A telegram to the *Gazette*, dated Mandalay, 4th August, reports an instance the other night when the dacoits looted the Tambanyua phoongyees at Kyoung, within a mile of the police thana at Mandalay. The police neither turned out nor offered help.

The recent interruption of telegraphic communication was caused by the dacoits cutting the line near Minhla and carrying off nearly one mile of the wire.

The report comes from Thayetmyo that Colonel Knox Leet, Somersetshire Regiment, died at Mandalay of cholera, but inquiries here fail to confirm it.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHWEBO, AUG. 5.

Moung Hmat, half-brother to Theebaw, with whom our troops have had several skirmishes and fights, for instance at Zeedaw in December and Yatha in January, has been for the past few days menacing an attack on Shwebo; the city dacoit leader, Nganye, it is reported is assisting him. The former is said to have 800 and the latter 300 followers, but the expected attack which was much dreaded in the almost defenceless city, did not come off. Scares of this sort are most common.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

Yesterday's telegram from St. Petersburg referred to the Russo-Chinese frontier being settled, and not the Afghan frontier as stated.

THE SPEAKER.

The Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel has been re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

MEETING OF IRISH MEMBERS.

A meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons was held in Dublin to-day, at which Mr. Parnell presided, to discuss the position in view of the change of Government. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was the only one that would be acceptable to the Irish party, and furthermore that a reduction of rents and suspension of evictions were necessary.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

A meeting of Liberals was held to-day at Devonshire House, at which Lord Hartington urged the mingling in Parliament of the Liberal Unionists and Liberals, and that they should be united except in regard to the Irish Question. Mr. Chamberlain, who was present, agreed to Lord Hartington's proposals, which were also agreed to by the meeting.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

PARIS, AUG. 5.

The French Government has declared that it will continue to protect the French missions in China, notwithstanding the Concordat between the Vatican and China, and that the Vatican must be answerable for the result of Monsignor Agliardi's nomination as Apostolic Delegate at Pekin.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *vs.* POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 6.

To-day's play left the game greatly in favour of Bombay. Poona, winning the toss, had the first innings and made 77 runs, Colonel Lyttleton, who scored 28, alone getting into double figures. The Poona eleven were rather unlucky, Major Fitzgerald and Captain D. C Hoghton playing on, whilst Vidal was run out. Gaddum bowled exceedingly well, taking six wickets for 34 runs, Holland took two wickets for a similar number, and Wilkins took one wicket in three overs. The innings lasted under an hour and half. Major Beaver at point caught Lindner smartly with one hand. The Bombay team fielded well, especially Gould, who at long stop only let one ball pass. Bombay made 133 runs in the first innings. Major Wyer, when eleven had been scored, was caught at slip dubiously near the ground. Wilkins made 22 runs, Holland 17, Major Beaver, 24, Gaddum and Gould 11, and Blackwell 35; these were the chief scorers. Seven men were clean bowled. Holland and Gould were caught and bowled by Clowes, who took six wickets for 32 runs, Colonel Mears, Lindner and Cox also bowled.

The Poona second innings commenced at ten minutes to five. Fitzherbert went out leg before wicket; Gaddum bowled Colonel Mears and Holland in the fourth successive maiden. He also bowled Lindner. Three wickets had fallen for nine runs. Colonel Lyttleton and Captain Hoghton then raised the score to 67, when the latter was run out at half-past six. The total was 94, Lyttleton and Cox, not outs, being 43 and 18, respectively.

The Bombay fielding at the end of the day was very loose. Blackwell missed two easy catches.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 6.

The relief of the British and Native Troops of the Bombay Presidency for 1886-87 will be as follows:—

FIELD ARTILLERY.—A Battery, 2nd Brigade, Deesa, to Ahmedabad; D Battery, 2nd Brigade, Ahmedabad, to Deesa; G Battery, 3rd Brigade, Kirkee, to Neemuch; A Battery, 4th Brigade, Neemuch, to England; R Battery, 4th Brigade, England, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.—No 1 Battery, Western Division, Bombay, to Aden; No. 1 Battery, Scottish Division, Bombay, to Aden; No. 5 Battery, North Irish Division, Aden, to Bombay; No. 6 Battery, South Irish Division, Aden, to England; No. 2 Battery, Eastern Division, England, to Bombay.

BRITISH INFANTRY.—2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, from Aden to England; 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, from Quetta to Mhow, Asirgarh and Indore; 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, from Mhow, Asirgure and Indore to Aden; 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Regiment, from Poona to England; 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, from Kurrachee and Hyderabad to Quetta; 2nd Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, from Malta to Poona; 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, from Singapore to Kurrachee.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—One Company from Kirkee to Quetta; No. 4 Company from Quetta to Kirkee; one Company from Kirkee to Aden; E Company (Madras) from Aden to Madras.

NATIVE INFANTRY.—10th Regiment from Bhuj to Quetta; 14th Regiment from Quetta to Bhuj; 17th Regiment from Quetta to Bombay; 19th Regiment from Deesa to Quetta; 20th Regiment from Quetta to Deesa; 24th Regiment from Bombay to Quetta.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG 6.

Major D. Hennessy is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut.-Col. E. Hey, 7th B.C., is appointed Assistant Secretary, in the Military Department.

Major C. Empson, R.A., is appointed Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Madras.

Surgeon J. Crofts officiates as Medical Officer, Mairwara Battalion and Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.

Surgeon A. Leahy officiates as Medical Officer, Kotah Agency.

Lieut. W. Strickland, 2nd B. I., and Lieut H. Browning, 2nd P. C., are appointed to the Burma Commission.

Surgeon-General Walker, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, N.-W. P., is granted three months' leave. Brigade Surgeon W. Rice officiates for him.

T. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, officiates as Registrar to the Bishop of Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. Fergusson.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUG. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ancona, with the outward London mails of 30th July, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, AUG. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Waroonga, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, AUG. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Roma left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, AUG. 5.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Kashgar left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

AUG. 6.

The Italian Mail steamer Manilla left here for Bombay to-day at 3 p.m.

ZANZIBAR, AUG. 6.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Kilwa left here for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ „ „	68¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ „ Sterling Loan	101
4½ „ French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	42

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £21,500,000; decrease £100,000; public deposits, £3,300,000; decrease, £300,000; other deposits, £24,700,000; decrease, £100,000; other securities, £19,900,000; increase, £300,000; Notes and Gold, £11,500,000; decrease, £400,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Antigua Guadaloupe and Trinidad Grenada interrupted. Messages sent by special steamers over interrupted section.

The Mauritius mail closes at Aden at noon on the 7th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, 5.	
10 p.m.	80·3
FRIDAY, NIGHT 6.	
6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	85·1
4 p.m.	81·7

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY was prevented by the suddenness of the dissolution from going home in time to contest West Newington. In view of the probability of another general election at no distant date, he will shortly return to England, and we shall no doubt hear of his whenever a new appeal is made to the constituencies.

THE sale by public auction of the property of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company in Bombay and elsewhere, which was fixed to come off yesterday afternoon, has been postponed *sine die*.

WE regret to hear of the death of Major A. C. Yard, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, who died at Camp Ziarat, near Quetta, on the 22nd of July.

AT the present moment the imports of silver and gold are a matter of some interest. During the official year, up to the end of June, the Indian imports and exports of gold amounted to 102 lakhs and 25 lakhs, respectively; while those of silver amounted to 203 lakhs and 14 lakhs.

IT is announced that twenty-five appointments as Surgeons in the Indian Medical Service will be competed for on the 9th instant, instead of eighteen, as previously stated. The sixteen candidates who were successful in the February examination, and have since gone through a course of study at the Army Medical School at Netley, will proceed to India, in September next. They will all be posted to the Bengal Presidency.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"It is now an open secret that if Mr. Ilbert had not been thus called away, he would in all probability have obtained an extension of service in his present office. The Viceroy's high opinion of the abilities of his colleague at least makes it certain that the proposal would have gone Home very strongly recommended."

IT is considered probable that Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras, will be offered the succession to Mr. Ilbert, as Law Member of the Viceroy's Council. The result would necessarily depend in the first place upon his willingness to return to India.

MR. W. C. MADGE, honorary secretary of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, has published the following disclaimer regarding the costs of the prosecution in the *Statesman* Libel Case:—"It having been brought to the notice of the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association that a report is in circulation to the effect that the costs of the prosecution in the defamation case against the editor of the *Statesman* are being defrayed by this Association, I am directed by the Council to state that such report is wholly untrue and without foundation, and that the Association has not in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or undertaken to pay any costs or expenses relating to this prosecution to any person whomsoever. I am further instructed to state that the Association has in no way interfered, directly or indirectly, either with the prosecution or defence of this case."

THE Allahabad paper writes:—"It will hardly be credited, but it is nevertheless a fact, that College Scholarship funds invested in Government paper are debited with income-tax. The result of this is that scholarship holders and stipendaries, who receive from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per mensem have practically to pay income-tax to the Supreme Government. This surely is a petty meanness which cannot have been intended by the framers of the Act, and a stroke of the pen from those in authority could and should remove it. It seems to follow that charity funds of all descriptions invested in Government paper are liable to a similar deduction."

AT the last moment the Secretary of State in Council has cancelled the project for the Nagpur-Bengal Railway. The refusal was carried by Lord Kimberley's casting vote. The scheme had already been reduced to one-half of its original proportions. A London correspondent, writing on the currency question, says:—"I learn that even the expiring Government would have issued a Commission for taking up that subject in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Trade; but the Conservatives are likely to go further, and not only constitute a commission of inquiry, but at an early stage of their office it is generally expected that they will sound some of the other Powers as to their desires and intentions."

MR. SHAND, the Ceylon Commissioner at the "Colinderies," says that his attention has been drawn to the enormous disproportion between the wholesale and retail prices of quinine, and he hopes "to be able to bring it before the public, for the unfortunate grower who has to be contented with about one-third of the price of two or three years ago, cannot even console himself with the satisfaction that his loss has been a gain to humanity, for while Howard's quinine is quoted at about 3*s*, the result of several enquiries I have made at chemists' shops shows that the retail price is in no case under 8s. per oz."

A MOVEMENT is on foot in England with the object of securing the erection in London of a permanent Colonial and Indian Museum as a Jubilee offering to the State in commemoration of the 50th year of Her Majesty's reign. The scheme is at present only in its initial stage, and it is thought the Prince of Wales will possibly agree to head the movement. Should His Royal Highness decide upon this course, and, if the idea be acceptable to Her Majesty, subscriptions will be opened over the whole Empire for the purpose of securing funds. From half a million to a million of money will be wanted to bring the scheme to a successful issue.

THE Australian papers announce the death of Mr. Angus Mackay, a well-known journalist, who assisted Mr. Robert Lowe (now Lord Sherbrooke), so far back as 1847 in starting a weekly paper called the *Atlas* at Sydney.

A BENGAL paper has coined a new designation for the Burmese dacoits. They are neither dacoits nor rebels, but "nationalist forces."

AMONGST the minor incidents of the election has been the defeat of Mr. Drew Gay for one of the Cornwall constituencies. This is the gentleman who acted as correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* during the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and got himself into such discredit with the military authorities that his newspaper had to withdraw him. Mr. Gay only polled a small number of votes, for he seems to have acted rather wildly in this contest. He makes the third journalistic candidate who has come to grief in this election. The other two are Mr. Charles Williams and Mr. Bennett Burleigh. Mr. William Saunders, formerly of the Central News Agency, and proprietor of one or two newspapers in the north of England, who sat for Hull in the late Parliament, has also failed to secure re-election. Mr. Charles Williams directed his efforts in the direction of "shifting" Mr. Herbert Gladstone. It was never seriously contemplated (says a London correspondent) that his election would be successful, but a carpet bag and three hundred guineas was presented to the bellicose war correspondent by the Conservatives, and he went down to Leeds for the sole avowed purpose of putting the Infant Hercules on his mettle.

MR CHRISTOPHER SYKES, who has lost his seat for the Buckrose Division of Yorkshire by one vote, had been in Parliament for nearly a generation, though he has only been known to make one speech. Unlike his prototype in the last century, the single-speech Hamilton, single-speech Sykes did not distinguish himself on the occasion of his solitary oratorical achievement. His speech was delivered on moving the third reading of the "Oysters, Crabs and Lobsters Bill," and Mr. Sykes failed to get beyond the following flower of rhetoric:—"Mr. Speaker, sir; Mr. Speaker, sir; Mr. Speaker, sir. The fishermen of Yorkshire are divided into two parts." Mr. Sykes has never shone as a legislator, but he is well-known as a friend of the Prince of Wales and a leader of Society. The hurry-scurry, rough-and-tumble character of modern politics is ill-adapted to the polished langour and aristocratic apathy of the honourable gentleman, and it is therefore doubtful whether Mr. Sykes will care to demand a scrutiny of the votes. Should he do so, the tables perhaps might be turned.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has been often mentioned as the astutest electioneering manager his party possesses, and on the several occasions in which he has indulged in political forecasts, he has been singularly near the mark. Before the dissolution of the late Parliament, he predicted that the Conservative party would come back from the country with a gain of at least fifty seats, and that the Conservatives and Unionists in the coming House of Commons would be four hundred strong. This is the nearest estimate that has been made.

MR. GEORGE WALL, chairman of the Ceylon Planters' Association, is now in London, and is often mistaken for Mr. Gladstone. And he does not regard the mistake as a compliment!

THERE is a possibility that the Prince of Wales may visit Australasia and the Antipodes generally in the course of the autumn of next year. An Exhibition will be held in Adelaide next year in celebration of the Jubilee of the foundation of the Colony of South Australia, and great efforts have been made to induce the Prince to go out to the Antipodes in time to open this Exhibition. It is not probable, however, that His Royal Highness will do this; but, inasmuch as he is personally anxious to visit Australia, it is considered likely that he may go out in time to inspect the Exhibition before it closes. The Prince greatly desires to supplement, by further travel, the knowledge of the distant portions of the British Empire, which he acquired during his journey to India. Should he decide to take this step, he will leave England at the close of the London season, and return in time for its commencement so as to inconvenience society as little as possible.

THE death is announced of Matvei Ivanovitch Muravieff Apostol, at Moscow, at the age of ninety-four. He was probably the last of the notable Dekabrists, or December-men, as are called in her history, the actors in the military insurrection of December, 1825, which aimed at preventing Nicholas from ascending the throne made vacant by the death of his brother, Alexander I., and at the substitution of a liberal constitutionalism for Czarist autocracy. His brother Surgei was one of the most active and prominent leaders of the conspiracy, and, after a fight in which their brother Ippolit fell, and he himself was wounded and captured, was executed on the gallows in St. Petersburg. Matvei was sent to Siberia, and there he remained to near the close of his long life. On his coronation in Moscow, Czar Alexander III. restored to him with his own hand the Cross of St. George which he had forfeited in 1825. The Muravieff Apostols are a branch of the ancient Boyar family of the Muravieffs, a family largely and variously represented in the modern history of Russia.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.—The barometer is generally rising slowly. Winds are unchanged in the North-West, and continue on the Malabar Coast and Deccan, indicating a break in the rains. Showers of rain continue falling at most stations in Bengal, Assam, Burma, Carnatic, and north-west Himalayas; elsewhere it has almost absolutely ceased. Rainfall to-day:—Trichinopoly, 3½ inches; Mussoorie, Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Patna, Diamond Island, and Moulmein, 1 inch to 2 inches. Rainfall yesterday:—Naini Tal, over 3 inches.

NEW MISSION SCHOOL AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, AUG. 3.

AN interesting ceremony was performed at the Free Church Mission School at this station, on Saturday morning last, in presence of a large and influential gathering, including Colonel J. G. Bell, Acting Commissioner; Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie, Acting Judicial Commissioner; Colonel R. Bullock, Deputy Commissioner; Colonel C. J. Lane, Inspector-General of Police; Messrs. A. Higgins, N. P. Cama, N. Godfrey, Nizamuddin, Sadasew Narain, Luxmon Bapat and others. Many ladies were present, among them being Mrs. Bell and the three Misses Bell, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Sim, &c. The meeting was held to inaugurate the opening of the new Mission School buildings. Colonel Bell presided. The following address was read by Mr. N. P. Cama, Barrister-at-Law, at the instance of the resident missionary, Mr. Sidoba Missal:—

Colonel Bell, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are met together this morning, at the request of Mr. Sidoba Missal, the resident missionary, to take part in the inaugural ceremony of opening the new school established here in connection with the Free Church Mission of Scotland, which Colonel Bell has kindly consented to perform. Many who are now present assisted, in August last, at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone under the presidency of Mr. Saunders, and it must be extremely gratifying to you to find that within the short space of one year, the various buildings for school purposes by the Mission have been brought in completion. This we have been able to achieve through the kind instrumentality of Mr. Saunders and Colonel Bullock, who succeeded in obtaining for us from Government a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000, which, supplemented by a remittance of £150 from the Home Board of the Mission, and the savings which accrued from the monthly contributions of the community, has given us the group of buildings which you see, and which we have been in a position to complete at a cost of Rs. 4,400. We recounted in August last how from small beginnings we had gone on expanding our educational work, till our rolls last year reached the large number of 137 pupils. The good that the school does is much appreciated by the natives, who are dwellers in the station of Amraoti, and who are mostly servants and others who minister to the wants of the European residents. Our current expenses now amount to Rs. 100 monthly. We have to employ six masters, whose aggregate salaries alone come to Rs. 89. This additional teaching staff has become necessary owing to our now being able to educate up to the 5th Standard of studies prescribed for Government schools. We have at last provided sufficient accomodation for our school, but our income for maintaining the institution is limited. We receive from the residents of the place about Rs. 20 monthly. School fees bring in Rs. 10, which, added to the Government grant of Rs. 30, raises our income to Rs. 60, so that we will have to meet a deficit of Rs. 40 monthly. The school has also to be provided with furniture and other requisites, which are estimated to cost Rs. 235. To meet this additional expenditure we rely upon your charitable aid, as we have done in the past, and we feel sure that Colonel Bell, who generously came to our assistance in 1869, when we commenced our educational operations, and has continued his valuable aid up to the present time, will see his way to obtain for us an increase to our monthly grant from Government, which the expansion of our work necessitates our asking for. We thank you for your presence on this occasion, and will now beg that Colonel Bell will declare the school open.

At the close of the address, the president, in a few words, declared the building, open. The pupils then sang an original Marathi hymn, specially composed in commemoration of the event. This was followed by a few words of encouragement to the pupils from Mr. Nizamuddin. A subscription list was next circulated by Colonel Bullock in aid of the school, which was liberally subscribed to. Mr. Sidoba gratefully acknowledged a handsome donation to the institution from Mr. Cama, and thanked all for the hearty cooperation and support they had accorded him. Bouquets were presented to the ladies and gentlemen present, and the meeting closed with a brief prayer in Marathi.

This school, it is satisfactory to note, has flourished remarkably well. It was opened in 1869 with but few pupils on its rolls. In a few years the roll has increased to such an extent as to necessitate the enlargement of the school buildings to afford more accommodation. This has now been done, and it is confidently expected that the increase will be more brisk in consequence.

BOMBAY DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me through your columns to draw the attention of the police to the great danger that at present attends persons moving about on foot, and little children in particular, in the Fort and portions of Lower Colaba. No matter what time of the day it may be, but directly you leave your quarters, you come upon the most hidious, half-starved and mangy-looking dogs hanging about the streets. The poor creatures look as if they had not tasted a morsel for days past, and remind one of the dogs spoken of by Mark Twain in Constantinople, but those of our city of Bombay seem to be a bit worse and on the verge of madness. Surely the police have noticed them, and if so, why do they not adopt means to destroy them? Is it possible that our police think them ornaments to this city? I do hope that you will be kind enough to allow me a corner in your valuable paper, which will be the means of ridding us of these wretched creatures.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Aug. 6. SAFETY.

CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.

ON Thursday evening, a concert was given at the Y. M. C. Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, in aid of the Fort Methodist Episcopal Church, which was a success, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the treat provided. The enthusiastic manner in which each part of the programme was received by the audience showed that the efforts made by the ladies and gentlemen, who took part in the evening's entertainment, was appreciated by the audience. The concert opened with the singing of a hymn and a short prayer. A duet played on the piano by Miss Winckler and Miss Waller was well rendered. The ballad and chorus, "Nearing Home," by Mrs. F. Farlow and the choir, was executed to perfection. Mr. H. E. Harrington's baritone voice in the song entitled, "The little Hero" was received with applause, also the trio, "The Indian Drum," by Messrs. H. E. and A. Harrington and Carroll. The Scotch airs on the English concertina and piano by Messrs. Carroll and T. Waite was also much appreciated. The part-song by the choir "Forgive blest shade" was equally well rendered. This concluded the first part of the evening's entertainment. The second part was equally successful, the same ladies and gentlemen taking part. Mrs. J. S. Stone sang in the second portion the song entitled "God's Way." The concert was brought to a close by the audience singing the hymn, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and with the benediction.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,531,508
Remitted from 1st April 1886 to 31st July 1886	2,209,300
Balance to be remitted from 1st August 1886 to 31st March 1887	11,322,208

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilting all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co. 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England. Wholsale agents—Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

HITHERTO Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note*:—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

A MEETING of this association was held on Thursday evening, at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of passing the report of the Committee for the year ending 30th June 1886. Mr. J. L. Symons presiding. We take the following from the committee's report for the year ending 30th June 1886:—

Among the subjects that have occupied the attention of your Committee, the following are the principal:—1. Stamp Duties on Fire Insurance Policies.—These were first brought to notice by the attention of the committee being called to the fact that the use of Re-insurance Agreement Forms (in lieu of policies) bearing a one-anna stamp was discontinued some years ago in Calcutta, owing to their having been pronounced to be an evasion of the Stamp Act, and therefore, illegal. As the committee were aware that these Re-insurance Agreement Forms stamped in the manner referred to were in use in Bombay, they (after having obtained by circular the approval of the members of the Association) judged it well to take counsel's opinion on the subject. The firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen gave the following opinion on the subject:—"Re-insurance Agreement Forms," such as the one enclosed, are not sufficiently stamped when a one-anna stamp is affixed thereto. A policy of insurance requires, under the Stamp Act, an *ad valorem* duty at the rate of 6 annas per Rs. 1,000 upon the amount insured. The definition of a policy of insurance under the Act, is any instrument by which one person in consideration of a premium engages to indemnify another against loss, damage, or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event. Documents in the form of that enclosed, in our opinion, clearly come within that definition, and consequently they require to be stamped with an *ad valorem* stamp at the rate of 6 annas per Rs. 1,000, for each Rs. 1,000, or part of Rs. 1,000 of the amount insured. The form of the agreement is sufficient to enable one office to recover from another the amount agreed to be re-insured; but when stamped only with a one-anna stamp, the document could not be put in evidence until the penalty provided by the Act had been paid. The amount of such penalty is ten times the amount of the deficiency in the stamp, except in cases where ten times the amount of such deficiency is less than Rs. 5, and in such cases the amount of the penalty is Rs. 5.

It would appear, therefore, that if this opinion is correct, the Re-insurance Agreement Forms are not invalid in point of law; but that in the event of their being put in evidence in a Court of Justice, the offices who had issued them would be liable to a fine for insufficient stamping. As such a chance appears to be remote, since any dispute as to a re-insurance contract would probably be settled by the offices at home and not in a Court of Law, the committee of the Association have recommended that these forms should be issued as heretofore in re-insurance transactions. They, however, desire to submit the facts to you; and they will be glad of your guidance in the matte. They are strongly of opinion that the issuing of ordinary policies (bearing the full stamp) in re-insurance transactions should be avoided, if possible, as there seems to be no legal necessity for the payment of what is practically a double tax upon insurance, and moreover as such a tax was, in all likelihood, never contempleted by the framers of the Act.

In the meantime, however, the Bengal Government had been engaged in a consideration not only of the stamps on renewals, but of the severe incidence of the tax especially on policies for short periods of time. The correspondence is all published in the *Government of India Gazette* of 11th March. It is all of much interest, but is too long for reproduction here. The final Resolution of the Government of India is as follows:—

RESOLUTION.—In the papers above read, the expediency of altering the provisions of the Stamp Act of 1879 regarding the stamp-duty on policies of insurance against loss by fire is discussed. Objection has been taken to the existing law on two grounds—(1) that policies of re-insurance, by which the office which has accepted a risk transfers a portion of the risk to another office, are liable to duty at the same rate as the original policy of insurance; and (2) that the duty is independent of the period during which a policy continues in operation and of the amount of the premium paid. The Honourable the President in Council is of opinion that it is inexpedient to levy stamp-duty on a policy of re-insurance against loss by fire at the same rate as on the original policy, and considers that a policy of re-insurance should be liable only to a low fixed duty. He has accordingly, by notification of this date, reduced the duty on such policies to one rupee. With regard to the second question, the Honourable the President in Council, as at present advised, is prepared to accept the proposals of the Government of Bengal for the amendment of the law, if the difficulties in levying the stamp duty on renewals can be obviated. Those proposals are that, while the duty on a policy of insurance against loss by fire for a year or any longer period should remain unaltered, and while noduty should be levied on the renewal of a policy which has paid the duty due on a policy running for a year, (*a*) the duty on a policy for—one month or less should be ¼; more than one month but not more than three ½; more than three but not more than six ¾; of the duty on a policy for a year: and (*b*) the stamp-duty on renewals should be the same as on the original insurance; provided that, where the period of an original insurance together with any subsequent renewals shall exceed one year, no stamp-duty shall be payable in respect of the excess.

5. The President in Council desires that these proposals should be placed before the public and opinions invited.

A letter was then addressed to the Supreme Government from which we take the following:—In the opinion of my Association the, Fire Offices have every reason to be satisfied with the spirit in which the Government propose to meet their representations on these points. The first proposal that the duty on short period policies should be reduced so as to bear some sort of proportion to the premiums, indeed to bear an exact proportion to the premiums usually charged, seems reasonable, and it would to a great extent remove the unfair incidence of the tax on short policies which is at present so much complained of. The second proposal as to the tax payable on renewals of current policies seems on the whole fair and reasonable, but the terms of the proposal are not quite so clear and definite as the Association think, could be desired. They presume that the intention of the Government in the proposed amendment is that no policy continually renewed shall in any case be charged more than the duty for twelve months, and that after their full year's duty has been paid the renewals can go on *ad infinitum* free of charge. But it would appear that under a strict reading of the proposed amendment clause, a six months' policy renewed for a further six months would have to pay a duty amounting to half as much again as that for one year. So also a policy for one month renewed monthly for twelve months would be charged three times the tax payable for a yearly policy. The Association would, therefore, suggest that the limitation clause as proposed by Government should be altered as follows:—The Stamp Duty on renewals should be the same as on the original insurance, provided that when the duty on the original insurance together with that or any subsequent renewals shall exceed the duty payable on a yearly policy, no duty shall be payable in respect of the excess. In conclusion, I am instructed to say that while the Association are gratified on the whole at the way the Government of India is prepared to meet the representations of the Fire Offices, they must express their regret that the proposal contained in the memorial from the Calcutta offices to the effect that the Indian Stamp Law should be assimulated to the existing English Law has not met with more consideration and attention. As stated by the Calcutta memorialists, the reasons that influenced the English Legislature in fixing the Stamp, Duty on Fire policies at the nominal tax of one penny, all apply with even greater force in a country like India, where the habit of insuring property is much less extended and general than it is at home. The sacrifice of revenue that would follow the adoption of, say, an anna stamp, the Association believe, would be very trifling.

I have the honour respectfully to request that these views of the Association may be laid before the Government of India with little delay as possible.

The committee sent a copy of the Government Resolution to the Foreign Committee in London, and in their reply these gentlemen quite endorsed the recommendation of your Committee that the one-rupee stamp should, now that the law has been clearly laid down, be strictly adhered to by all re-insurers. On the question of reduced rates of Stamp Duties for policies for periods of less than one year, the Government of India have not yet taken any decided action, but there can be no doubt your committee think, but that the proposed alteration is an improvement on the present Act, and the further change in the limitation clause of the Government Resolution suggested by your committee will, we trust, meet with your approval.

MUNICIPAL TAX ON THE COMPANIES.—This subject which has has so often occupied the attention of your various committees in past year has not been forgotten in the present. Though as yet all your well-founded remonstrances have been of no avail against the stolid indifference of the authorities whose motto seems to be, get "money fairly no doubt if you can, but at all events get money," your committee have not allowed the matter to drop. The subject was fully discussed with the Municipal Commissioner when a new Municipal Act was discussed about eighteen months ago; and your committee had reason to believe that at least some alteration in the levy of the Tax more favourable to the Companies would be carried out. It was a great disappointment to them, therefore, to learn some times ago that the consideration of this new Act had been indefinitely postponed. Your committee, therefore, addressed a letter to the Government, and in addition to the arguments before used on the subject, pointed out to them that the new income-tax which the offices are now called upon to pay, makes the incidence of the municipal rates more harassing and oppressive than ever.

INCREASED WATER SUPPLY FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—At all the destructive fires that the town of Bombay has suffered from during past years, it has been apparent that a quickly available and sufficient supply of water has been the great want, and the cause in many cases of the fire having got completely beyond control before the engines could be got to work. It is, no doubt, within the knowledge of the members that the Tansa Scheme has now not only been sanctioned by the authorities, and the contracts given out for nearly the whole of the work, but the work itself has actually been commenced, and in four or five years we may hope to see it completed.

FIRES—The most serious loss to the offices this year from fires in Bombay in the vicinity was arisen from the almost total destruction of the Golam Baba Spinning and Weaving (Cotton) Mills at Surat. This occurred on the night of the 30th December. The property was insured, and a considerable loss in consequence fell on the Bombay Offices. The only fire-engines, apparently that were available were small hand-engines, and these were of little use once the fire had fairly got hold of the buildings and contents. The fire was first observed about 11 o'clock at night some hours after all work had ceased, and the origin of it could not be very satisfactorily explained. The property, however, was under-insured and a heavy loss over and above the amount recovered from the offices, undoubtedly resulted to the mill by the Managing Agents, and indeed everyone connected with the mill.

BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.—There has been no alteration of any importance in the disposition or constitution of this Brigade during the past year, and it still consists of 7 hand and 4 steam engines ready for use. In the new Municipal Act it is proposed that the Fire Brigade shall no longer be left under the management of the Police Commissioner with a staff of men who have also other duties to perform, but that a regular Fire Brigade Staff shall be instituted whose whole time and attention shall be devoted to their Fire District alone.

The chairman, in the course of a few remarks, said the tax on fire insurance companies by the Municipality had as usual occupied the committee's attention. They had had another dig at the Municipality on the subject, but so far, without any result. One matter for congratulation was that with the completion of the Tansa water works in a few years' time, they would have an abundant supply of water for everything and everybody in Bombay.

Mr. A. F. Beaufort thought the meeting was irregularly held, as the rules distinctly stated that it should take place in July every year.

The chairman replied that, as it was, they were still very near the end of July, and that the secretary's illness had prevented the meeting being held a few days earlier.

Mr. Beaufort: I think we are bound to stick to the rules of the association.

Mr. David Watson (the secretary) said the delay was chiefly occasioned by his endeavour to get the necessary fire returns from the Municipal Office. When he inquired about the statistics, he was told that they were not ready but that they would shortly be completed. He, therefore, waited for about ten days to get them, but he found eventually that he could not even get them in manuscript.

Mr. Beaufort said that all he had to say in reply to the explanation just given was that he was himself in possession of the returns. He had for the past three months the returns for the Municipal year ending March 1886.

Mr. Watson then produced a letter from Mr. Barrow, the secretary to the Town Council, dated the 3rd August, which was in reply to a letter from Mr. Watson again asking for the statistics. Mr. Barrow wrote back to say that the Municipal report for the year ending 31st March last was not ready, the delay having been occasioned by the indisposition of Mr. Ollivant. Mr. Barrow further stated that as he could not himself give the returns, he had written to Poona for permission, and he was now in a position to say that the total number of fires in Bombay was 57, and the estimated damage was Rs. 6,47,000. Of this sum, no less than Rs. 3,47,000 represented the loss incurred on account of the destruction of haystacks at Byculla. This, Mr. Watson said, was the only information which Mr. Barrow would give him regarding the year ending 31st March last.

Mr. Beaufort said it was hardly worth while going to the Municipality for the latest returns of fires. It was the Commissioner of Police who originally prepared these returns.

Mr. Watson: They are published by the Municipality in their annual reports.

Mr. Beaufort replied that the annual report for the year 1884-85 was only just out, and that for 1885-86 would not be out till the beginning of next year. However, the Municipal office had got these returns. He could tell them, for instance that the total amount of premium collected in the year ending 31st March 1885, was 6¼ lakhs, and the total gross amount of insurance effected in the island of Bombay was 11½ crores of rupees. Three offices had not yet made any return, but the tax of 5 per cent. which they had to pay to the Municipality showed that the total amount of insurance must have exceeded 12 crores, and the total premium must have exceeded 7 lakhs. The number of fires in 1885 was 51, and the total loss was Rs. 6,28,159.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest observed that they were all much obliged to Mr. Beaufort for the figures. Everybody had not the genius for collecting statistics. (A laugh.)

Mr. Beaufort said that what he objected to was that the report presented to them was not up to date, and that their work was not done satisfactorily. He had been chairman of the association, but had to resign the post, explaining his reasons in a letter to the secretary. But he did not know whether the letter had yet reached the committee. He had written to say that he had resigned on finding it impossible to carry on all the correspondence of the association, which was the duty of the secretary to attend to. He saw that the names of Mr. Wyer and Mr. Glade had been added to the committee, but he was not aware that they were added during the year to which the report referred. He thought he had a right strongly, to say, on behalf of the firm he represented, that although the members paid a subscription of Rs. 80 each per year, they got very little for their money. He had written to the chairman that he intended to bring forward a proposition at that meeting for the purpose of effecting a slight alteration in the rules. He would propose that instead of Rs. 20 per quarter to be paid by each company, under the present rules, the subscription should be reduced to Rs. 40 per annum. Furthermore, he thought Mr. Watson would bear him out that the post of secretary was virtually a sinecure. It seemed to him that it was quite unnecessary to have a paid secretary, and that an honorary secretary could easily do all the work, especially if the subscriptions were to be collected annually. He did not know whether he would be in order in laying a proposition before the meeting, in accordance with his views.

The Chairman: I think it doubtful whether the rules could be changed without giving due notice.

Mr. Beaufort: Well, I had already written to you about it. But as the committee have not published my motion, it could not, of course, be laid at present before the meeting, under the rules.

The Chairman then proposed, and Mr. Miller seconded, that the report and accounts be adopted.

The proposition was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Beaufort: Now will you allow me to put my resolution regarding the change proposed in the rules?

The Chairman: It would change the whole system, and I think it would be better if it were discussed at a special meeting.

Mr. Beaufort: Very well; but I think it right to myself to say that I had already given a notice to the chairman.

Mr. Watson: The rules say that the notice should be given to the secretary.

Mr. Beaufort: Well, I had a special object in not giving the notice to the secretary, though it is said so here.

The Chairman said he had regarded Mr. Beaufort's letter to him as one of a private nature, and did not think that a formal notice of motion was conveyed by it.

Mr. Beaufort: Well, that is not my fault. However, if the chairman says he did not regard it as a formal notice of a proposition from me, I will now give due notice.

The proceedings then terminated.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY LIMITED.

THE following is the Directors' fifth report for the year ending the 30th June:—As anticipated in the last annual report, your directors are glad to be in a position to state that the profits on business done during the past year shows an increase of more than Rs. 10,000 as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1885; this profit has, however, been partly neautralized by the increased loss in exchange amounting to Rs. 4,600, and by unforseen legal expenses caused by an unfortunate law suit amounting to nearly Rs. 3,000. The directors are of opinion that, owing to the continued fall in exchange, it will be advisable to slightly increase the catalogue prices of goods sold by the company, and it is hoped that as the business is sound and good, there will be no difficulty in accomplishing this. The directors have also considered the necessity of reducing the working expenses of the company, and have made some arrangements which, they hope, will show a favourable result in next year's accounts. They will keep this important matter steadily in view during next year. The stock has been carefully taken at its actual value to the company, and any old stock at a depreciated value, the directors do not, therefore, think it necessary to write off anything further for depreciation. The gross profit made is Rs. 6,518-5-1; out of which your directors propose to write off for depreciation on shop fixtures and workshop tools 5 per cent., which will absorb, Rs. 328-1-3; leaving a balance available for dividend Rs. 6,190-3-10; the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 5 per cent. Rs. 5,000-0-0, and the balance Rs. 1,190-3-10. They propose to carry to reserve fund, the equalization of dividends. The directors trust the shareholders will approve and confirm their action. Nothing was carried last year to the reserve fund. The stronger this fund is the larger is the capital placed at the disposal of the company for increasing stock, improving the working of the concern, and increasing the resultant profits, Mr. Framjee C. Mehta has joined the board, and he will be asked to confirm his appointment add also to appoint an auditor.

INSPECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF BOILERS.

A Bill has been framed by the Hon. Mr. Melvill to amend the law for the periodical inspection and management by competent engineers of boilers and prime movers in this Presidency. The following is the statement of objects and reasons :—

This Bill is chiefly a re-draft of Bill No. 9 of 1878, in which the principal proposal of the Factory Commission, viz., to make the provisions of the law applicable to all boilers and prime movers was embodied.

The Objects and Reasons of that Bill were thus stated in 1878 :—

The fees leviable under Bombay Act V. of 1873 are found not to yield sufficient revenue to enable Government to provide efficiently for giving effect to the requirements of the Act, and the scale of fees is stated to work unfairly, because the same charge for inspection is made to the owner of a small concern worked by steam-power as to a company whose property is worth perhaps lakhs of rupees.

Again, the absence of any provision in Bombay Act V, of 1873, for checking the working of boilers at a higher pressure than that allowed by the inspector's certificate is found to be a serious obstacle to the exercise of efficient control over the owners and engineers in charge of such boilers.

Part III. of the Act has also given rise to difficulties. The examiners appointed under Section 16 have considered that alleged efficient service merely, without any personal test of the candidate's qualifications, is not a safe ground upon which to award a certificate of competency as engineer. They have also thought it necessary that certificates of competency should be of different classes, according to the candidates' respective qualifications, which are found to be of very varying degrees.

This Bill proposes to amend Bombay Act V. of 1873 so as to remove all the above objections to it.

It is also proposed (1) to extend the provisions of the new Act to all boilers, and not merely to those of which the prime movers are above the horse power to which Act V. of 1873 was restricted; (2) to repeal so much of the latter Act as relates to the inspection of prime movers, but to take power to extend the new Act to prime movers in any place or district, if at any future period it should be deemed desirable to do so. Provision has also been made to punish abuse power by an Inspector and to increase the penalty for a frivolous appeal from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

The opportunity has been taken of introducing several other minor alterations and of improving the language and arrangement of the Act.

In the present Bill effect has also been given to the Commission's recommendations (1) to adopt the definition of boiler contained in 45 and 46 Victoria, Chapter 22, Section 3, and (2) to exclude boilers and prime movers used exclusively for domestic purposes from the operation of the Act.

The Bill No. 9 of 1878 has also been rearranged, and all the sections relating to penalties have been brought together under a separate heading.

Another further alteration in the Bill No. 9 of 1878 may be noted : in Act V. of 1873 the maximum period of the duration of a certificate was twelve months. This by the Bill No. 9 of 1878, was altered to six months. But the Collector of Bombay, the Inspector of Factories, and the Inspector of Steam Boilers are agreed that an official inspection once in twelve is sufficient to ensure safety. The Board of Trade and the Boiler Insurance Companies in England inspect boilers once in twelve months only, and a similar provision is found in the new Steam Vessel Survey Act recently passed by the Government of India.

ON A BICYCLE IN AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Thomas Stevens, the daring bicyclist, who had undertaken to go across Asia on wheels, has contributed an interesting account to the *Civil and Military Gazette* of his experiences in Western Afghanistan. Mr. Stevens had hoped at one time to be allowed to enter the Trans-Caspian district, and to travel by way of Merv to the Oxus. The Russians, however, declined to receive him ; and when he, then, proposed to reach India *via* Herat, our representatives in north-west Afghanistan were no less inhospitable. A few words from Sir Joseph Ridgeway would have ensured his safe conduct to the Boundary Camp ; and once there, he could have accompanied the party on its return to India, or have come back by himself. Our diplomatists, however, thought otherwise ; and Mr. Stevens, as already stated endeavoured to enter Afghanistan by a side door. The Amir of Kain, Mir Alum Khan, seems to have been very civil. This man is a powerful chief, being the Governor of nine *baluks*, of which Persian Seistan is one. His head quarters are at Birjand, an unwalled town of some 14,000 inhabitants. Southward of Birjand is the *lut* or desert, which separates the country under the Amir of Kain, from Beluchistan, and from the Persian provinces of Bam and Karman. Marco Polo crossed the *lut*, which is terribly hot ; and it was crossed by Khanikoff. Colonel Stewart attempted to cross the *lut* but failed ; and it effectually barred Mr. Stevens's advance southwards. He accordingly struck off eastward. Some of the country which he traversed has been described by General Sir Charles MacGregor, Colonel Stewart and other travellers : but from Rezah to Kala-i-Kah, he seems to have gone by a route not marked on the maps and being a careful observer, his notes of the journey are of considerable value.

The following is Mr. Stevens's narrative :—

"Permission is refused for you to go through the Turkoman country" was the telegram that overtook me at Shahrood, 300 miles east of Teheran, after the Russian Minister had promised me every assistance to get through. "You must not attempt to cross the Afghan frontier at any point. You *must* try some other route" was another cheering despatch, I found awaiting me in the hands of Mr. Gray, the genial telegraphist of the Afghan Boundary Commission, on arriving at Meshed. To those who are acquainted with the brilliant history of our Teheran Legation's doings in the way of thwarting travellers, whose full purpose is to penetrate territory, where perchance they might gather knowledge of the highest importance to their Government, it is needless to say anything as to the authority of this despatch ; suffice it to say, that, after bicycling from San Francisco to Khorassan, our own representative forbids me one road, and General Komaroff the other. Upon receipt of the first of the abovementioned telegrams, I had written to the Boundary Commission, asking premission to come to the camp, and take my chances of getting through to India from there, or returning with them ; the answer came in a few days, and said "it is useless to raise the question ; the Afghans would not permit you to cross the frontier and even if you were to reach the camp, you would never be able to get away again." Thrown entirely on my own resources, I resolved to proceed southward from Meshed to Birjand, near about 300 miles, and then, from that new vantage point, far from the reach of authoritative telegrams and dark hints of interference, to confer with the Ameer of Seistan, as to the most practicable route to India. Seven days after the golden dome of Imam Riza's tomb had vanished behind the Sherifabad hills, I arrived at Birjand. The Ameer, in his summer garden at Ali-abad, received me cordially, pitched a tent for me, provided me with an abundance of good things like a sensible man, and secured me a day's rest and quiet from all would-be intruders, something I felt the need of, after running the gauntlet of city mobs and village populations, who would give me rest neither night nor day, on account of their consuming curiosity concerning my wonderful *asp-i-ahen* (horse of iron). As a result of my talk with Heshmet-i-Molk, I concluded that the Kandahar and Quetta route was the only possible overland route to India for a bicycle, and particularly in the early summer. He was doubtful about the Harud ; he said it was 200 yards wide *tund !* as a race-horse, and as deep as his house ; but if I was determined to go, he would provide *sowars* to guide me across the *Dasht-i-naumid* (desert-of-despair) and assist me over the Harud. I asked him if I would be able to get poles or inflated skins from the nomads to make a raft with. He laughed and said "Inshalla, the *sowars* will either bring you back, or a receipt for your safe delivery to the Khan of Chalaka"—the first Afghan official east of the Harud. Two of the Ameer's personal attendants escorted me to the village of Tabbas, and three *sowars* from Tabbas to Ghalaka. Ali-abad is four *farsakhs* east of Birjand, situated on a gravelly plain beside a clear cold stream in which I saw numbers of trout. The road from Ali-abad leads up the bed of a mountain stream, over a pass on which patches of snow were lingering on April 17th, and down another stream-bed to the twin villages of Darmian and Foork ; distance about thirty miles. From Foork to Tabbas, was easy cycling nearly the whole distance, across a gravelly plain. We left Tabbas in the evening, spending the night at a small collection of hovels under the shadow of a towering rocky point, within sight of the larger village of Rezah. In the morning we started in a south-easterly direction, taking a villager to guide us through the belt of hills immediately round about us. In an hour we were travelling along the dimmest of trails over the flintiest of countries, with the rocky hills we had just emerged from presenting an apparently impassable barrier on our right—a veritable wall, separating the *Dasht-i-naumid* from the cultivable territory about Tabbas. All the forenoon we traversed a region that seems to be composed of odds and ends of desert, mountain and morass jumbled together in confusion, though it was at times very difficult to find any trail. Here the horses of the *sowars* would sometimes sink suddenly to their bellies, throwing the riders over their heads as their fore-legs suddenly disappeared beneath the treacherous surface. In the afternoon we struck a few nomads cultivating small fields of grain, by the aid of water, which probably dries up later in the season. Later in the evening we emerged on a broad level plain, covered with wild thyme shrubs and camel thorn, and at night camped on the open desert, with neither water nor food for the horses on the spot, although both had been brought with us. About noon the next day we came to some broad mud-flats, traversed by a net-work of muddy streams, caused by a recent rain-storm in the hills. These flats extended for several miles, and on the eastern edge we found a camp of Noorzai, perhaps fifty tents, and owning large herds of camels. From this camp, it was six *farsakhs* to the Harud ; a third of the distance leads through a flat swampy tract of tall reeds and coarse grazing grounds, a third traverses a belt of sand hills, and the remainder leads over a stony plain to the river. I should say there is permanent water in these grazing grounds, and perhaps also in the heterogeneous region immediately west of the level plain. In that case, it would not be more than fifty miles between water, by this route (I think, I am the pioneer European across the *Dasht-i-naumid* by this route) from Tabbas to the Harud River. The Harud was not quite so formidable as the Ameer had pictured it, it was fordable for horses, and with the assistance of some nomads we had little difficulty in getting across. From Ghalaka to Furrah is about forty miles, across a perfectly level plain, passing through the village of Mohammedabad, about midway and through flourishing villages in the Furrah Rood bottom. The Afghans have a rude ferry at Furrah, a cumbersome craft that drifts down stream 500 yards in crossing 150, but which might be made a very serviceable ferry-boat by means of a cable wire and pulleys. Furrah is a walled town and presents a solid, compact appearance from a distance. A road leads from the ferry and enters the town in a sharp rising curve to the right, leading through a small strong gateway at which the usual sentry stands guard. The interesting details of my reception and treatment at the hands of Mahmoud Yusuph Khan, the Governor of Furrah, my interesting guard of a dozen Afghan red-jackets, my impressions of the Chiefs, and the soldiers of the Cabuli garrison, their arms and accoutrements, their cantonment in a large rose-garden, etc., I shall have to reserve for the *Outing Illustrated Magazine* under whose auspices the bicycle journey around the world was undertaken. In three days I had recrossed the Harud, and was on the road to Herat under an escort of twelve men. We crossed the river in the evening, and spent the night in a Furrah Rood village, emerging on to the *Dasht i-Babus*, a flinty and gravelly plain and camping with some nomads for the night. The next morning, we crossed a large irrigating canal, traversing the plain from west to east, apparently from the Harud to the Furrah Rood valley, and soon after noon arrived at Subzowar, fording the Harud river to reach the town.

Nothing is visible at this point, but the one unwalled village of Subzowar itself, and the area under cultivation is but small. From Subzowar is a long dreary march, over a country of stony desert and low rocky hills ; three times during the day we found water but, except perhaps at one place, it is evidently but, temporary pools, that dry up later in the season. In the forenoon we passed a small camp of nomads, who might or might not be found in the same place at another time, and late at night reached a broad level plain, on which were several nomad camps. We were on the march before daybreak next morning and, traversed the same dreary country all day, passed one nomad camp, and a comparatively new cemetery, where my escort said there had been a battle ; and camped at night in a grassy depression, about a dozen miles from the Kandahar road entrance to the Herat Valley. We had camped for an hour, before noon, at a couple of wells, where I should say the water would hold out all summer. From our camping place in the grassy hollow, the character of the country soon changed from its arid aspect, to rolling prairie affording abundant pasturage, and we breakfasted with nomads at a camp of, perhaps, a hundred tents. About noon (we had started late and travelled very leisurely this morning), we reached the pass through the Mirda-oot (?) mountains overlooking the Herat Valley. Herat, its eleven tall minars looking like a group of factory chimneys in the distance, was visible from this point, about twelve miles to the north. The pass is simply a descent, at first very steep, and then a gentle gradient, from the rolling highlands to the valley. I was taken to a village south of the Leri Rood, and carefully guarded, from May 1st to the 10th ; and then escorted to Karez, a Persian village a half day's march north-east of the old fort of Kafir-Kala.

The details of my experiences, the Afghans' ideas of the bicycle,—the fame of which I found had preceded me to Herat, the incidents of the road, and during my detainment at Furrah and Herat, would make too long a tale to be told here. This is necessarily a mere skeleton account, and not being on an exploring or surveying expedition the nature of watering places, distances between them ; etc., were but casually and incidently noted. All the time I was under guard, and more particularly, in the Herat Valley and on the march to Karez, my guards were evidently under strict orders to give me false information, or no information at all. Evasive answers rewarded my enquiries as to the names of villages and locations : even the name of my Herat Valley halting place was refused (I am inclined to think it was Rozabagh) ; and, when leaving for Karez, I pointed out Herat, and asked the leader of my escort, how many minarets there were, he actually seemed embarrassed at my ability to point the city out ! We kept south of the Heri Rood the whole way to Karez, avoiding the main Heras and Meshed road, camping once in its bottom near Kafir-Kala.

Had they discovered in me a Russian spy, or had Herat been a priceless jewel, and myself a notorious robber, this sort of thing could scarcely have been carried to more ridiculous lengths. The natural consequence of this particular attitude, could not be otherwise than to keep one's eyes and ears open wider than they perhaps would have been under different circumstances. Of course I saw and heard more than it was intended I should and I left Afghanistan with different impressions as to the value of the Afghans as allies in the supposeable future struggle with Russia, from those previously entertained. Were I a military man, I might perhaps venture to suggest, that a dozen *umbars* such as are found on Persian roads—and which might just as easily be made there as on Persian roads,—between Furrah and Herat would make all the difference between an easy march for troops, and a hard one. The same might no doubt, be said of the road from Kandahar to Furrah, which, I was told, is even an easier road, so far as the lay of the country goes, than from Furrah to Herat. There are boats at Kandahar, Girikh and Furrah ; there ought to be another one at Subzowar ; and to make them efficient ferries for military purposes, a cable rope should span each river. Both the cable wires and the *umbars*, would be an easy and inexpensive improvement, which the Ameer might see the advantage of making, if pointed out.

JABALPUR MINERALS AND INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Charles W. McMinn, C.S., writing to us on the subject of the minerals and industries of Jabalpur says :—

On making inquiries in a Jabalpur iron mongers or inspecting a country bazaar I found some curious features. In a country like this hatchets are required, well by the million, taking a purview of Central India ; throughout this district they are all of native iron tipped with native steel here called *Kheri*.

The rough hatchet heads are sold at 9 Rs. per maund, each weighs about 1½lb. and will cost about three annas.

On to the wrought iron stock, the smit will weld two chittacks of steel, four ounces, costing about three pies, and he will charge in the country district one anna or two for his trouble, though in Jabalpur, where charcoal and wheat and iron pay octroi, he will charge three annas. In the country however the hatchet head, steeled complete, will cost not more than seven annas handle and all, now a similar article of similar weight costs at home from nine to fourteen shillings per dozen, trade discount and all. With the rupee at 1-6 it is clear that the country article which costs eight pence must beat the English which costs nine pence at home and a shilling here. Similarly with adzes, those in the hands of native mistries are all of country manufacture. In Jabalpur they weigh three pounds each, they cost Rs. 1-8, each of them containing half a pound of steel facing ; at home adzes are quoted at as low as sixteen shillings per dozen, and they might run the country article close, but I am sure that the rural adzes will be made for a rupee, although the Jabalpur smith asks more. Similarly with ploughshares they are sold at 10 seers for the rupee in the country, and as they only weigh 1½ seers, they cost two pence half penny each, pickaxes cost five rupees eight annas per maund, anvails seven rupees, refined iron in the rough sells at 10 seers per rupee and steel at 9 seers per rupee, if in large pieces. This last is the Jabalpur price and is exactly one penny per pound or about £9 per ton. Good steel at home costs from £12 to £56 per ton. I omit Bessemer, and the commonest English steel in the Jabalpur market sells at Rs. 5 per maund, that is eight seers per rupee, dearer than good Jabalpur steel.

But at the furnaces where the steel is made five miles from Sehora, it sells at 8 Rs. per gond, of three maunds, that is Rs. 72 per ton, equivalent to £5 8s. per ton. Throughout I take the ton as equal to 27 maunds, and the rupee at eighteen pence, I admit that these are not the exact values but together they are practically correct.

It is clear that no English steel not even Bessemer can contend with the local article, and therefore the hatchets, anvils, mattocks, adzes, lancets, razors, bits, pickaxes, chisels whatever is edged or faced with steel still is made from the local article. While in the same shops will be seen thousands of hammer heads, saws, files, chains, hasps, locks, springs, made from English iron worked up here.

In a number of articles again the two competitors run each other close, for instance iron kitchen utensils of all kinds, these sell at 9 rupees per maund at the factory, a wrought iron fryingpan weighs nearly four pounds, it will cost then eight pence, diameter twelve inches, at home they cost thirteen pence, but for some reasons which I don't understand, in Jabalpur itself, cooking utensils made here of English iron seem to have rather a larger sale than the country articles.

The price of a solid steel razor is three annas, three pence half penny which is exactly the price of the cheapest article at home, country made scissors cost one anna, and they are stronger than what I bought in Treacher's shop for one rupee eight annas.

I will close the letter with a few words about the largest manufactory in the district. It is situated on the Hiran at Patna Kalan about six miles from Bugraji ; the owner employs he says 100 workmen, I never saw more than 20, he makes common iron which he sell at 1 Re. 12 as. per maund, this is three pounds eleven shillings per ton, he also refines it and then sells at seven rupees per gond of three maunds or £4 15s. per ton, he manufactures also iron plates which he sells at 9 Rs. per maund as above stated. Each melting furnace costs him as follows :—9 Rs. per month for carriage of ore ; 15 Rs. for carriage and make of charcoal ; 10 Rs. for labour of bellows man, etc. ; total 34 Rs.

He turns out in the month thirty maunds which he sells for 52 Rs. 8 as. the monthly profit is 18 Rs. out of this he has to pay royalty 2 Rs. for iron ores, and about 1 Re. for repairing, making furnace, bellows, &c.

Other men pay less, as follows, at Agaria for instance Rs. 5 carriage of ore per month ; Rs. 15 charcoal ; Rs. 6 labour total Rs. 26.

But the above two men are either owners or lessees of jungles. The ordinary Lohar has to pay royalty for wood 50 Rs. or even 60 Rs. for each furnace for the season of six months, average expenses then paying for every thing carriage of ore per month Rs. 7 ; charcoal Rs. 15 ; labor Rs. 7 ; royalty on wood Rs 10 ; royalty on ore and repairs Rs. 3 ; total Rs. 42.

The price of out turn will average Rs. 52 per month, at present it would be more, but the profit is about 20 per cent and the cost of making common iron, appears to be 42 Rs. for thirty maunds, or two pounds seventeen shillings per ton, this when refined should cost not more than four pounds per ton, it is sold as noted above at five pounds and Swedish charcoal iron now costs at home £11 per ton.

I do not say all the above facts are correct but to make them correct I have examined probably fifty furnaces, and questioned their owners, and inquired at an equal number of shops, forges and books.

Surely there is hope for Jabalpur steel and iron when at present under every disadvantage we make and sell a sound razor for three pence half penny, a pair of stirrups for eight pence, a bit for two pence and a pair of scissors for three half pence.

THE *STATESMAN'S* ATTACK ON JUSTICE O'KINEALY.

The *Statesman* publishes the following attack on Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, who tried the *Statesman* Libel Case :—

It would be more dignified perhaps for us to maintain, as we have hitherto done, complete silence upon the positively malignant misrepresentations which have been made in the local press, concerning ourselves in this defamation case. In their foolish jealousy, our contemporaries have blindly striven to break down the only protection which the people have from executive wrong-doing, and would apparently have been very much better pleased if the jury, instead of acquitting Mr. Knight, had found him guilty. They now have the effrontery to speak of the trial as having been conducted with "scrupulous fairness" towards him. We can only say that nearly half-a-century's memory of such proceedings fails to recal to our own mind any case whatever, in which so positive a bias was shown by the judge, or so total a want of fairness towards the accused. As it is a question of fact, and not of opinion, and one that affects vitally the administration of justice and the interests of all classes, we shall attempt to show what Mr. Justice O'Kinealy's "scrupulous fairness" really was, and which the blindness of jealousy alone could have failed to see for itself.

It will be remembered that his Lordship directed a special jury to be empanelled for the trial of the case at the request of the prosecution, and that it was only after the prosecution had exhausted its right of challenge, that a jury was obtained at all, every member of the panel being and absolute stranger to Mr Knight. After a seven days' trial, the jury acquitted the defendant by six votes to three, when his Lordship refused to accept the verdict, and intimated very plainly his desire at once to commence the proceedings over again. He even went the length of reminding the prosecution, that "his services" would no longer be available after the 13th of this month. We can only say that, had he attempted to force on a new trial before himself we should have appealed to the Chief Justice to appoint some other Judge, so unfair and so one-sided had his conduct been throughout.

The want of unanimity in the jury may, without straining matters, be attributed to the fact, that Mr. Justice O'Kinealy directed Mr. Osmond to sit thereon, after the defendant's counsel had shown, upon the testimony of Mr. Orr, that he ought not to be empanelled, as he had openly declared within a few hours of his entering the Court, that so much was he prejudiced against Mr. Knight that he "at once withdrew his subscription from the *Statesman* newspaper, upon hearing that he (Mr. Knight) was to resume its editorship." Although Mr. Osmond admitted this to be the fact Mr. Justice O'Kinealy declared that he was unable to see in it any objection to his forming one of the jury, although he had himself ruled the day before that Mr. Douglas could not be there simply because he was "a friend of Mr. Knight's." Again, upon the opening of the case, the learned judge permitted the prosecution to suppress all the evidence which it had given in the Police Court, with the single exception of Mr. Miller's deposition upon which cross-examination was impossible ; and he allowed this deposition to be used as evidence without one word of warning to the jury, as to the reserve with which its statements should be received. The deposition, we say, was treated throughout as evidence, although no cross-examination was possible thereon, and although the *perwaana* of his appointment showed that Mr. Miller had suppressed therein all mention of the material fact that he was paid his personal expenses after the raising of his salary, just as he was before it. On the other hand, and although his Lordship had heard from the deposition of Mr. Barrow, that the article of the 16th June was written by Mr. Knight under the full belief that the proceedings were at an end through Mr. Miller's death, and was written under a strong desire to say everything that he possibly could say to alleviate the distress which these proceedings had given Mr. Miller's family and friends, this most fair judge permitted the prosecution to use the article as evidence against the defence. A difficulty then arose as to proving its authorship, when our scrupulously fair judge permitted an officer of the Court to put in as evidence of the fact, a letter of Mr. Knight's distinctly marked "private," that could be used only by an open violation of the honourable understanding in society, which makes such communications sacred. Again, while the learned judge took no step whatever to compel the hostile witness Joy Gobind, to answer the simplest questions which the defendant put to him, he all but assisted the counsel for the prosecution to break down Dr. Bhuttacharjee, by a style of cross-examination that is the opprobrium of our courts of justice. Dr. Jogendronath is well known in Calcutta as a gentleman of unblemished character and of high university distinction, while his Lordship permitted the counsel for the prosecution to suggest the most trumpery but injurious slanders against him, to discredit his testimony. Dr. Jogendronath had shown the rare courage of coming forward to avow himself the real author of the articles complained of, and was entitled to the protection of his Lordship from the positive ferocity which Mr. Gasper finds so profitable in our courts. Finally, his Lordship entirely misled the jury as to the amount of Mr. Miller's drawings from the young Prince, the evidence in the case showing that instead of the small sum of Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 45,000 upon which his Lordship laid stress, Mr. Miller's real drawings after the the death of the old Maharaja, were not less than 2 to 2½ lakhs of rupees, or nearly Rs. 4,500 a month, for every month of his actual service down to his decease in June last.

Now it is probably true, that the learned Judge had no power to prevent counsel for the Crown suppressing the evidence given in the Police Court, if they chose to do so ; but what fair and impartial judge, remembering well the effect of that evidence upon the public mind in a small community like this, would have failed to warn the jury, again and again, that they must dismiss all memory of it from their minds, as the counsel had been afraid to bring it forward for cross-examination. He had it in evidence that the cross-examination had been reserved, because Mr. Miller, or his friends for him, were seeking to compromise the case from the very first, right up to his decease ; but not one word could he find to remind the jury in his charge, that as the prosecution had withdrawn the whole of the evidence given by them in the Police Court, the only evidence before them was Mr. Miller's own deposition, which could not be subjected to cross-examination, and which had become tainted throughout by the *perwannah* of his appointment, showing clearly that he had told only a part of the truth therein, and suppressed what it was inconvenient to admit. A scrupulously fair judge in a case like this, where no private malice existed, and where the offence of the defendant, at the utmost, was that he had not exercised *all* the caution that he ought to have shown in sifting the information he had received—a scrupulously fair judge, we say, way an ordinarily fair judge, would have warned the jury to view that deposition with reserve, remembering that no cross-examination had taken place thereon, and that it was tainted by the *perwannah* of Mr. Miller's appointment which showed clearly that he had not told *all* the truth therein.

Again, what ordinarily fair judge would have failed to tell the jury, that although Mr. Knight's article of the 16th June had been used by the prosecution against him, they were bound to remember that it was written by Mr. Knight under very peculiar circumstances, and that the *morality* of using it at all was open to question, while the means by which it had been proved were absolutely dishonorable, being a breach of those usages which alone hold society together. Not one word had Mr. Justice O'Kinealy to say upon facts so damaging to the character of the prosecution. An ordinarily fair judge would have felt himself bound to say all this plainly to the jury, and he would have said something more. He would have reminded the jury that the offence with which Mr. Knight was charged, was not that he had dipped his pen in the venom of private malice to injure Mr. Miller, or in the fountain of impurity from which so many journalists minister to the prurient tastes of a corrupt society. His pen had been used in the case to protect an oppressed widow lady from the illegal and tyrannous conduct of a body of officials, who had been denounced in scathing terms in that very Court itself by the judges, while his disinterestedness had been proved by the efforts of the prosecution to suggest that he was working for hire. What impartial judge, we say, would have failed to tell the jury these facts.

What judge of any capacity, moreover, would have failed to make the prosecution disclose for whom they were acting, and whom they really represented. To this hour neither Mr. Knight nor any one else outside the prosecution, knows *who* ; it is that is carrying on these proceedings. The name of the Crown was freely used all though the trial, although the Crown is not the prosecutor, and no one knows who is. If the Crown were the prosecutor, it might be fairly presumed perhaps, that the prosecution was carried on in the interests of the public, while the prosecutor being unknown, no conclusion is possible but that the forms of law are being prostituted to the gratification of private malice, pure and simple. It might perhaps have been more dignified for Mr. Knight to have kept silence, but the impudent statement that the judge had shown 'scrupulous' fairness in his conduct of the trial, forces this notice from us. It is a very happy circumstance for the people, that such 'scrupulous fairness' is not common amongst the judges. Not an incident occurred throughout the trial, but this scrupulously fair judge did not use against the defence. Thus Dr. Bhuttanharjee was asked whether he had made any written statement to Mr. Knight concerning the affairs of the Burdwan raj, and replied that he had, when capital was attempted to be made out of the fact that the document had not been put in by the defendant. The writing was at once produced, and offered to the prosecution; when they declined to take what they feared might contain matter that would prove injurious or inconvenient to them. The judge, nevertheless, told the jury that it was for them to consider whether this document had not been kept back, because the defendant feared it might injure his case ! We need hardly say that if the fact had been so, it would have been perfectly right for Mr. Knight to withhold it. As a fact, the document was a long and minute discription of the Burdwan estates and history of the raj, that Dr. Bhuttacharjee had kindly drawn up at Mr. Knight's desire, six months before this case arose. The document would have made a considerable volume in print, and would have taken the Court two or three hours to read and the judge might as reasonably have complained that the *Statesman's* whole library had not been put in by the defence.

Again, and finally : in spite of the clearest proof that Mr. Barlow, the printer, was but a paid servant of the *Statesman* office, that his duties were merely mechanical, and that he had nothing whatever to do with, and no control of any kind over, what appeared in the paper the learned judge positively told the jury that if they believed him "to be a sentiment being, a human being, he was certainly liable." The jury thought otherwise, and while the judge would have found him guilty on the ground that he was a human being, unanimously and most properly acquitted him.

HIGH COURT.—August 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

For investigation of pauperism.

24-86—In person—Rehmoobhoy Mahomed vs Kesserbai—Macfarlane and E.

25-86—In person—Mudon Vithoba vs Luxmon Vithoba and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

156-86—Wadia and G—(for pauper) Furdoonjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Sorabjee Framjee Bomanjee Shroff—Mirza, H K.

157-86—Tyabjee and D—Ballajee Shewram vs Jalla Vijanand—Macfarlane and E.

163-86—Hore, C and B—Hajee Ebrahim Fackir Mahomed vs E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.

166-86—Macfarlane and E—Yenkoo Balloo vs The Gordon Mills—Craigie, L and O.

101-86—Bomonjee and H—Hoosen Moola bin Ally Saheb, &c, vs Ashabai—Thakurdas D and C.

171-86—Hore, C and B—Jumnabai and another vs Thaker Premjee Kara and others—Crawford and B.

176-86—Payne, G and S—Chellaram Narayen and another vs Essajee Mangaljee—Nanu and H.

189-86—Jefferson, B and D—Hirjee Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framjee and another—M H Khan.

190-86—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Bhundabbhoy and another vs Peerbhoy Rahim—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

143-84—Macfarlane and E—Treecum Panachund vs The B B & C I R Co and others—Winter and B, T and D, H, C, and B, L, S, F and N.

To speak to minutes of Decree.

333-85—Craigie, L and O—Dayachund Malookchund vs Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little, S, F and N.

423-85—Jefferson, B and D—Pragdas Thakordas and others vs Dolutram Nanooram—Craigie, L and O.

91-85—Bicknell and K—Bomonjee Dossabhoy Watcha vs C A Turner and others—Bomonjee and H.

213-86—Tobin and R—The Bombay Electrical Co vs The Eastern Electrical Light and Power Co—Winter and B.

57-83—Chalk and W—Josey Girjashunker Vishwanath vs Josey Surayram Cameshwur and others—Payne, G and S and Chalk and W.

539-76—Little, S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimjee and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 5.

Fanulu, Surg.-Major, Ms. Medical Staff, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Shore, Lt., 18th Bl. Cavy., on privilege leave, from Jellum.

DEPARTURES.—August 5.

Morse, Major, Bo. 24th Regt. N. I., on station leave, to Poona.

August 6.

Dobie, Capt., Bo. R. A., on privilege leave, to Australia.

Sumerthwaite, Lieut., Bo. 3rd L. Infy, from duty, to Poona.

Cama, Surg., M's. I. M. D., on Medical Certificate, to England.

Koye, Lt., 5th Bl., Cavy., from language leave, to Madras.

Preston, Surg.-Major, Bo. Medical Staff, on duty, to Mount Abu.

Mayne, Capt., Bo. 2nd Beloochis, from leave, to Kurrachee.

Beaver, Major, Bo. R. A., on leave, to Poona.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Knight of St. Patrick, 1,498 tons, Captain R. H. Jones, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

The steam-ship Dago, 1,239 tons, Captain W. H. Bisset, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with original cargo carried in the same bottom.

The steam-ship City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Captain H. M. Grieve, which arrived in harbour on the 5th inst., from Glasgow (6th July), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6th August.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Shannon	2162	E. Crew	A	P. & O. Co.
" Victoria	2205	W. Russell	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
" Brindisi	2142	A. W. Adamson	C	P. & O. Co.
" Zambesi	1540	S. F. Cole	D	P. & O. Co.
" Inchulva	1453	J. Holliday	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Clan Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	F	Finlay, Muir & Co
" Henzada	1377	H. W. Ingram	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Dago	1239	W. H. Bissett	H	Finlay, Muir & Co
" Knight of St. Patrick	1498	W. H. Jones	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Restitution	2171	R. Abbot	L	McCulloch & Co
" City of Carthage	..	......	...	......
" Rialto			N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Helmsley	1191	J. Race	O	......
" Teddington	1310	F. Free	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" C. Mackay	1432	G. Lowe	Ibis	Finlay, Muir & Co

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
6	C. of Dumfries (s)	Mackellar	Calcutta.
	Commilla (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Dago (s)	Bisset	Kurrachee.
	Kt. of St. Patrick (s)	Jones	Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer City of Carthage, for Liverpool.
" Sunbeam, for Marseilles.
" Zambesi, for Hongkong, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
2 Karamania (s)......Garvis.........Glasgow, June 15.
Goorkha (s).........Henderson....London, June 24.
Pelican (s)...........Butler.........Middlesbrough on Tees, June 21.
Ulrica ....Scurr.........Liverpool, May 7.

DEPARTURE.

August 2.—Steamer Nuddea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
3 Malda (s)............ .... Calcutta.
4 Nowshera (s)........ .... Calcutta.
Chindwara (s)........ .... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
3 Malda (s)............ .... Bombay.
Clan Grant (s)........ .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 7.

From Glasgow.

Clan Sinclair s—225 cases whisky, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

Victoria s—125 casks beer, Framjee Sandc and Co; 3 hogsheads whisky, James Connell; 20 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From London.

Dago s—1 hogshead rum and 1 hogshead whisky, Pestonjee and Co.

Henzada s—32 cases wine and spirit, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Brindisi s—50 cases beer, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Trieste.

Berenice s—1 case pianoforte, Marcks and Co; 25 casks arsenic, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

From Antwerp.

Dag cases—40 eau-de-cologne, Treacher and Co.

From New York.

Paul Revere s—5,900 cases kerosine oil, Tharia Topen.

S D Horton s—19,450 cases kerosine oil Wallace and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 7.

For Liverpool.

Victoria s—400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 1 bale cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 125 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 83 cwts horns, W. and A. Graham and Co; 2,400 cwts myrabollams, V. Oogurchund; 195 cwts myrabollams, H. Goculdas; 111 bales wool, T. Chimondas; 370 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas; 9 bales gunny bags, Killick; Nixon and Co.

Waverley s—23 bales wool, B. Ghewerchund.

City of Carthage s—123 bales cotton, Robertson Bros and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 7,995 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.

For London.

Shannon s—18 bales skins, H. S. H. Jan Mahomed; 132 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 15 bales skins, John Campbell and Co; 5 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 85 cwts cloves, M. Dayal; 120 cwts cloves, E. Thavar; 48 cwts gum, M Coorjee; 15 bales skins, David Sassoon and Co; 28 bales skins, S. Moloobhoy and Co.; 7 cwts ivory, S. Durvesh; 24 cwts mayeteeth, Essa Thavur; 4 bales skins, John Campbell and Co.

Henzada s—2 bales hides, B. Esmall.

Hydaspes s—150 cwts sandalwood and 225 cwts mustard seed, M Dayal.

For Gibraltar.

Victoria s—2,986 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Hull.

Rialto s—510 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdas; 4,000 cwts barley, Taussaint and Boutellier.

For Antwerp.

Reguis s—2,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 1,600 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Havre.

Accomac s—9,925 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co; 7,680 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutellier, 195 cwts mustard seed, Moray Dayal; 300 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 150 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Marseilles.

Hydaspes s—2,600 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts ground nuts, R. R. Raghunath and Co.

Clan Sinclair s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Friary s—2,000 cwts linseed, R. R. Raghunath and Co.

Restitution s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Taussaint and Boutillier.

For Hongkong.

Brindisi s—50 cwts onions, R E Dadachanjee; 10 chests opium, Dewcurm Ram Coover; 7 chests opium, Tarachund Luchminarayan; 4½ chests opium, T Huckmichund; 25 chests opium, N J Abraham; 7 chests opium, Tharia Topen; 102 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, S Abraham; 13 chests opium, Haji Adum Esmal and Co; 13 chests opium, Ebraham Noordin and Co; 25 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 44 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebraham; 18 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co; 39 chests opium, Tata and Co; 1½ chests opium, J Moolchund.

For Shanghai.

Brindisi s—86 chests opium, N J Abraham; 16 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 35½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahaum; 7 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 12 chests opium, Ebraham Noordin and Co; 6 chests opium, Ramnarayan Buldeo; 7 chests opium, Cursetji Bomanji and Co; 36 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, D Ramcoomar; 5 chests opium, D Dwarkabax; 8½ chests opium, B balchund; 2 chests opium, J E Ezra; 3 chests opium, T Luchminarayen; 20 chests opium Tata and Co; 6 chests opium, Deokuron Ramcoomar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, August 5.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·748
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	·774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·3
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·8
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	314
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·25
" " year	80·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 6th Aug.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

CALENDAR—August, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... Aug. 7th, 1h. 57·6m. a.m.
Full Moon.................. " 14th, 11h. 15·5m. p.m.
Last Quarter .... " 23rd, 0h. 33·1m. a.m.
New Moon .... " 29th, 5h. 45·7m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 7	Lecture with Operation for concern of the Eye, at the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary, 2-30 p.m. Bombay Undergraduates Association, Meeting, 4-30 p.m. Legislative Council, at Poona, 3-30 p.m. Cricket, Gymkhana v. Poona; at Poona.	5 40	6 31	4 42m 4 38 a	10 46m 11 31 a
Sun. 8	7th Sunday after Trinity.	5 41	6 30	6 5m 5 45 a	— 0 18 a
Mon.	....	5 41	6 29	7 42m 7 8 a	0 49m 1 48 a
Tu. 10	English mail expected per s.s. Lombardy.* Departure of English mail per s. s. Shannon, 5 p.m.	5 41	6 29	8 59m 8 29 a	1 54m 2 50 a
Wed. 11	Town Council, 3 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.	5 42	6 28	9 50m 9 31 a	2 50m 3 54 a
Thr. 12	....	5 42	6 28	10 30m 10 18 a	3 40m 4 36 a
Fri. 13	Port Canning Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Volunteer Club Monsoon Dance, Town Hall.	5 42	6 27	11 3m 10 57 a	4 20m 5 10 a

* Left Aden at 12 noon, on Wednesday, 5th inst.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	702½xd.
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	41,000	$125	all	17½ do.	658
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,085
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	820	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 1	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	175
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	17	150
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,925
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	410
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	200	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	437½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	15	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	600
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£160½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	1000
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,00.	1,000	00	1,800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30[illegible]	1,000	1,000	..	1,378
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	–	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	380
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	700
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	979
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 25	700
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	170
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	625
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	860
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	865
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	12½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,085
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	860
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	147½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	380
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2½	915
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Indian Manufg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,280
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	[illegible]	50	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 25	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	915
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,0[illegible]	10	Rs. 6	161
Madras United	500	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2[illegible]	..	184½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	560
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	320
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	565
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,0[illegible]	500	500	..	90
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	912½
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	915
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	675	1,000	1,000	Rs. 85	1,830
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	...	272½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	540
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	–	835

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	165
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	25
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500*	15 p. ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	128
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,725
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	731
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct	102
Cash Bazaar	1,5[illegible]	10	10	–	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	10	9½	107
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50	500	30		..
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	375
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct	98xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	[illegible]xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	20	50	5 & 7	118
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	10	100	8 p.c.	85
Port Canning Co.	6,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 10	322½
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 1	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,0[illegible]	10	10	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,20	25	2	Rs. 1	8½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50	9	1,080
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	10	10	Rs. 1	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,0[illegible]	125	100	12 p.c	135
M. M. [illegible]ody & Co	2,000	200	20	15	202½

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
M. SCHUSTER, General Agent for India.

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FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a **strengthening** and anti-febrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever*, etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood*, for *scrofulous affections*, etc.

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LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.
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DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

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JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

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GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

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WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

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This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

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Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

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Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

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Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice, RAPIDLY CURED BY

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VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, 31, rue de Clery, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers and Vitiated Blood.

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IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

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Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

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Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

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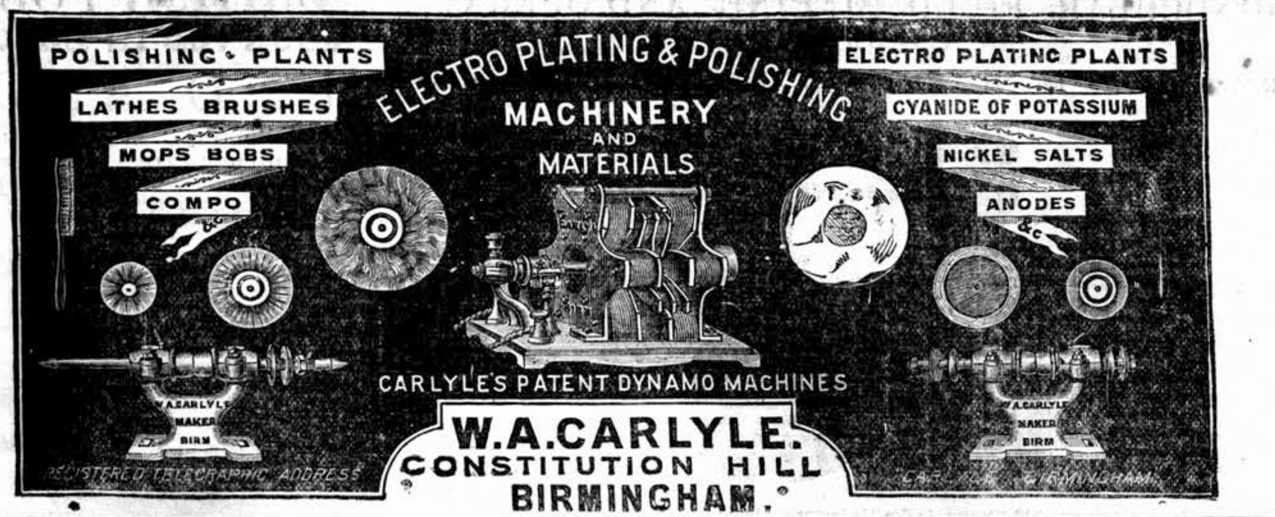
DESLAURIERS' ANTI-ASTHMATIC ELIXIR

Keeps off crisis and rapidly causes them to disappear.

VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, PARIS, AND AT ALL CHEMISTS.



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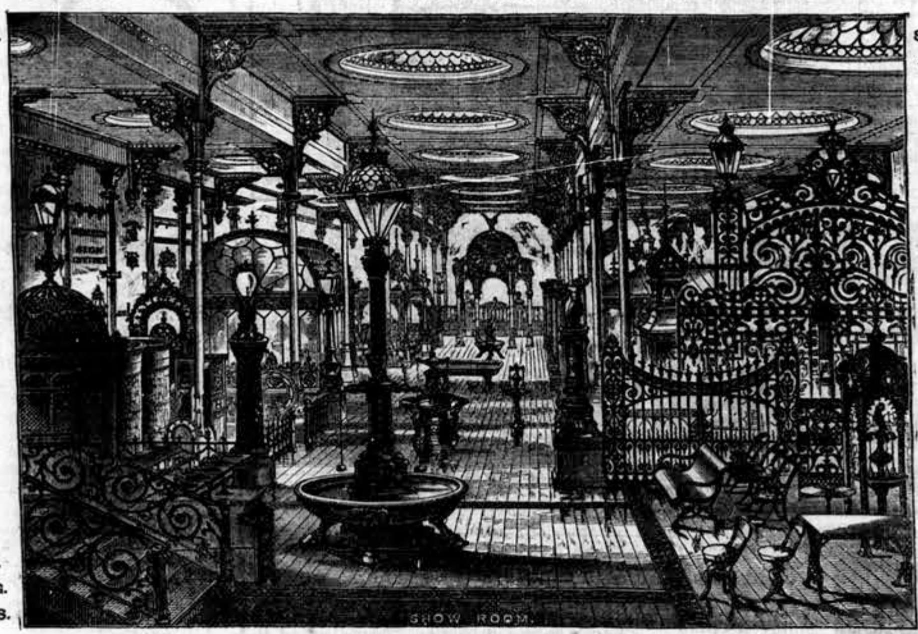

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Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

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NOTICES.

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In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

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READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
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PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

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CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Bilious, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price, 6s., 11s., and 32s.

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Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

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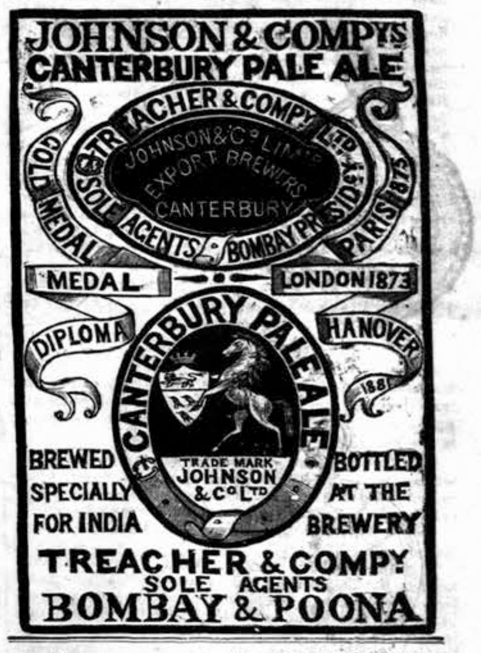

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A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
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PATENT PORTABLE

TROUSERS STRETCHER

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MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attest its merits.

The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in. the rod being jointed.

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Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr, Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

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It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, an Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

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DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

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Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

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Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
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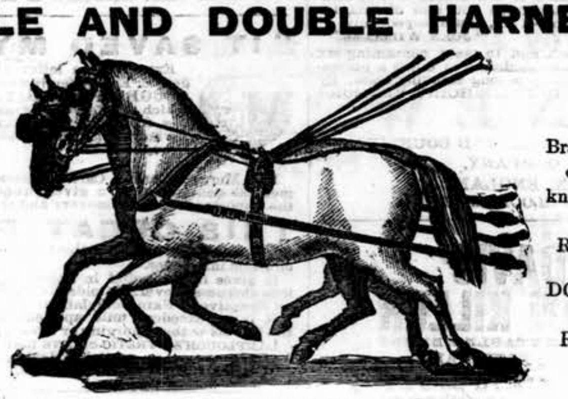

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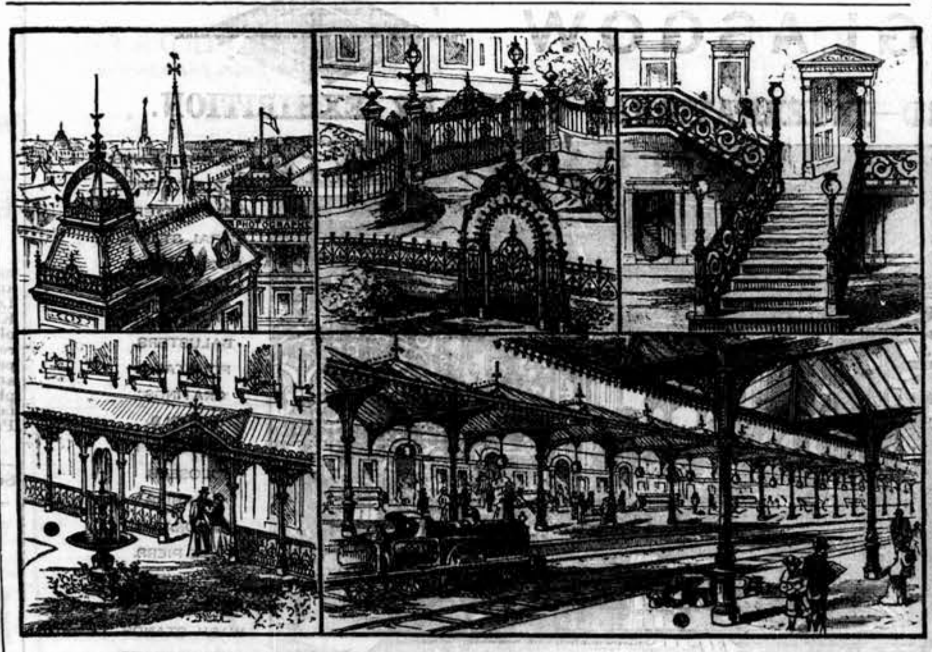

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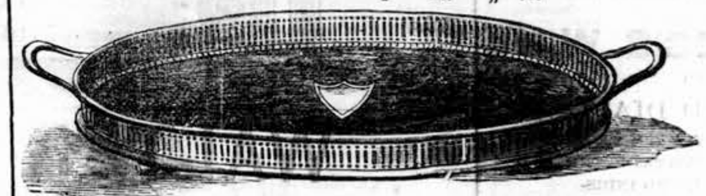
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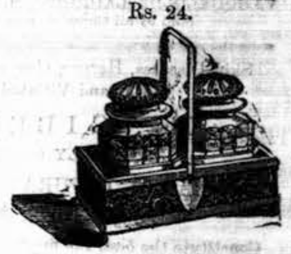
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